

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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Summer and Fall Market Prospects

By C. H. Shurte

Live mutton trade has encountered considerable vicissitude recently, but I am of the opinion that the business is on a substantial basis and is merely passing through seasonal mutations, aggravated by post-war adjustment. Similar conditions have existed in other branches of the live stock market especially cattle. We have had a good lamb market all through the spring and early summer season. Mature muttons always get a jolt in June

in June prompting some of we "wise guys" who keep their eyes peeled for such openings to profit by the fact with the result that they over did it. Hindsight is invariably accurate, but most of us are lacking in the element of foresight. That a slight excess of sheep supply from the Northwest and a run of Texas stuff would create such demoralization as witnessed recently would have discredited any forecaster who attempted to predict it three

shows gratifying indications of increasing.

Advancing wool values warrant bullish views. Dealers display an eagerness to get possession of the new clip that can only be construed one way. They know they are getting value for their money and that they will unload at substantial profit. I predict a further advance of ten cents per pound in wool; also that the 1920 clip will realize more than this one.



A Butterfield Ram for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

and this year was no exception.

Forecasting is being consistently avoided especially by those reluctant to imperil their reputations. Much of what has happened is susceptible of topical explanation, a heavy run of Texas sheep having had a demoralizing effect on the ewe and wether market, precipitancy in unloading western stuff, adding fuel to the conflagration. Usually we get a good sheep market early

months ago. At this writing market sentiment is unanimously bearish, but, personally, I do not take that view, my opinion being that the sheep market must improve and while July and August will probably record further depreciation in lamb values we will have a good market later on. The public may not have an appetite for heavy mutton, but it is eating a lot of lamb every twenty-four hours and the habit

September and October promise good lamb markets. Prices may rule lower during July and August as there is a lot of stuff in sight for those months. Southern lambs are running late and will bunch at the market in July, coming in competition with early westerns. Packers invariably use Southern lambs for price-breaking purposes and will pursue their old tactics, especially if they get a run of

range stuff simultaneously. We rarely have a good market when packers are able to buy sheep or lambs all over the country, shipping them direct to Chicago for slaughter and laying out of that market. Prices at Missouri river points may be as high as Chicago, but that does not alter the fact that Chicago is the basing point, regulating prices elsewhere.

I base my forecast of good September and October markets on a prospect if not certainty of healthy feeder demand from the cornbelt and a short crop of fat western lambs. Only in the mountain regions will lambs get fat and even there drouth is causing trouble. Practically all the plains lambs will be feeders. Another reason for expecting a healthy September and October market is that they were low months last year and one season never repeats what happened the previous one. If the western lambs come thin the fat end is bound to sell well as the native crop is indifferent in quality and not excessive as to numbers. We have heard much about an enormous lamb crop east of the Missouri river, but I cannot locate it. While thousands of western ewes went into the cornbelt last year it must be remembered that farm flocks were reduced to small numbers during the previous half decade and rehabilitating a depleted industry requires more than one or two seasons. Few native lambs will be of decent quality, consequently after Southern stuff is in killers will want good Westerns. Idaho will have a corner on the fat lamb market later in the season as most of the Montana and Wyoming crop will be feeders.

Regardless of what happened last year a broad market for feeding lambs at Omaha and Chicago is a certainty. Prices will probably not rule as high, but Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will want a large number of feeders in the aggregate and are prepared to pay good prices, all that region being full of feed. The corn prospect is excellent, and lambs bought early put in cheap gains on grass, being actually money makers even when they do not show a substantial margin of profit. As corn crop harvesters

western lambs have done a good stunt for several years past, a fact not to be ignored with labor as scarce as it is now and is likely to be, feeding cattle are scarce and high in price and the average feeder has had better luck if such it may be termed with sheep and lambs than cattle during the past three years.

Breeding stock will find a broad outlet all through the coming season. Interest in farm flocks has revived under the impetus of a rising wool market, with assurance of good prices for that commodity for several years to come, but I do not believe it is good policy, for the Western flock owner to send either young ewes or aged stock to Eastern markets. By selling yearlings he puts the farmer in a position to compete with him in lamb raising; old ewes should be fattened and marketed as mutton. The West should also feed as many of its surplus of thin lambs as possible. Breeders may expect an advance in prices of young ewes as the season advances as Kentucky and Tennessee will take the usual number and interest is perceptible in all the cornbelt states. Keep the old ewes back if possible to fatten. They make no weight and fetch nothing at the market.

Present sheep trade conditions are deplorable. Aged muttons and yearlings are selling as low as at any time in many years past an unreasonable condition when we consider prices the public is compelled to pay for meat; also values of slats and by-products. There is no apparent reason for a \$7.00@ \$7.50 ewe market for selling wethers at \$8.50@ \$8.75 while lambs realize \$16.50@ \$17.00 on the same market. Cull ewes are not worth freight expended to fetch them to market, cannors taking dressed carcasses at \$1.00 per cwt. Why aged muttons should have such little value for canning purposes while old dairy cows are worth \$6.50@ \$6.75 per cwt. requires explanation as sheep pelts and by-products are realizing relatively as much as hides and cow by-products. Packers insist that they cannot sell heavy mutton and they have the last say, but it is a safe bet that if the pub-

lic could get access to it at prices in line with live cost, consumption would promptly respond. Some philosopher suggests that heavy mutton be utilized in the manufacture of dog biscuits a commodity that commands a big price and enormous circulation.

Bulk of the feeding will be done this year in the Mississippi Valley and extreme West. Colorado is dry and has a short hay crop which will restrict finishing operations, but in the irrigated sections of Oregon, Washington and Idaho considerable feeding will be done. So far no feeding lambs have been contracted, Colorado's policy being to stay out until late as it did last year. Every lamb the West can hold back to finish will be of assistance in maintaining prices at the central markets, a policy the West should adopt as far as possible.

Wild fluctuations at the market constitute a bad influence. We hear much about stabilization of prices, but no effective remedy for this deplorable condition has been devised. Such violent price swings as occurred during June are without rhyme or reason. The practice of packers in buying lambs all over the country for slaughter at Chicago is largely responsible, as it enables them to dictate terms. I realize that the practice is legitimate from a commercial standpoint but it amounts to poor policy on the part of the killer who either buys one week without regard to price or steals stuff the next week, thereby creating discontent among growers. Fluctuations of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cwt. within a few days cannot be attributed to the operation of the law of supply and demand; certainly no such radical changes occur in values of dressed product. Sheep house atmosphere is agitated by protests from shippers smarting under the injustice of such breaks. One grower reaches the market to lose a lot of money; his neighbor lands on a bulge and cleans up handsomely. Alternately prices are marked up illogically high and depressed ruinously low. Packers do not suffer as they can average cost, but it hurts the grower of a few loads and hurts him badly. No industry can thrive under such uncertain conditions.

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA

R. H. Harrowell

It gives immense satisfaction to be able to report a change in seasonal conditions which indicate a complete break of the drought. As one prominent in pastoral circles points out. "It is an eleventh hour save. We were rapidly approaching the time when feed of any sort would be at an end. If the drought had gone on through the winter we would have had one of the biggest pastoral smashes on record. It looked as bad as the 1902 drought or even worse.

Unfortunately the rain has arrived too late for a number of stock owners, but for many others it will save them

further falls, and that we will have a mild drooping winter.

Our autumn lambing has been lost, along with several million sheep, but a good spring lambing is anticipated.

There has been more hand-feeding this year than ever before. For one thing, sheep are more valuable now, and owners can afford to spend more to keep them alive. For another, we know more about hand-feeding. A third reason is to be found in the large stock of damaged wheat in the country, which the stock owners were able to buy at reasonable prices. This wheat has been a great standby, keeping many thousands of sheep alive and strengthening others.

Those who attempt to disparage the

it crept to 36c, then to 46c, 59c, and 60c, and now 61½c comes along. Thus in five years the record has grown from 32c to 61½c. Although it is generally conceded that the aim of the grower is not to secure record prices, but rather the best average return per head of his flock, there is, nevertheless, a good deal of interest in record prices. Under the appraisalment system, influences of fluctuations in market values, peculiarities of competition, and varying demand have been removed the record price of the season is an even greater honor than in the old days.

The following is a list of the brands and prices of the record price for greasy Merino fleece in the Sydney



Lincolns and Cotswolds of Wm. Riddell & Son for the Salt Lake Ram Sale

from disaster, provided of course that we have backing-up rains, and a mild winter.

It has been a mild, tropical rain, and not a cold, hard rain that we usually get in the early winter followed by wintry, westerly winds. It is one of those tropical rains that come down from the North at this time of year only once in ten years. In nine years out of ten, when we get rain late in May it is cold, followed by bleak weather. Usually it comes from the Antarctic, and is rough on all stock, and the weather following does not give the pastures a good chance. This time, however, it is just opposite. It is mild and soaking. Old hands predict that this rain will be followed by

arrangement made by the Commonwealth with the Imperial government for the disposal of the Australian wool clip find food for reflection when studying the prices realized under the appraisalment system during the war period.

A few years ago no one ever dreamed of greasy wool ever selling at over half a crown a pound, and the '99 record of 38c used to be looked up to as a phenomenal price. Yet how absurdly low 38c seems today. As to going back to the first days of the present century, how ridiculous 22c seems as a record price for fleece. Even only going back to the pre-war season, the record of 32c was at the time regarded as satisfactory. The first war season

market during the past ten seasons:

Season	Price
1912-1339
1913-1432
1914-1536
1915-1646
1916-1759
1917-1860
1918-1961½

It is interesting to note that several clips here mentioned achieved the top price distinction on more than one occasion which is a very fine tribute to the consistent and skilful methods adopted by the owners both as regards the breeding and management of their flocks and the preparation of their clip for market.

It is the strongest possible evidence

Fourth Annual Ram Sale

Under Direction of National Wool Growers Association, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29, 1919

ENTRIES CLOSED.

RAMBOUILLETS

Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 150 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 200 Rambouillet Yearling Ewes.
 Consigned by C. N. Stillman, Sigurd, Utah.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Hobbs & Gillette, Castleford, Ida.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 75 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
 12 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 15 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 Consigned by Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.
 150 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 24 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by University of Illinois.
 5 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 Consigned by A. A. Wood & Sons, Saline, Mich.
 24 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Queally Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Wash.
 12 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 20 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 30 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Stud Ewes.
 125 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.
 25 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 100 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. W. Pendleton, Parawan, Utah.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry.
 25 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
 10 Rambouillet Stud Rams.
 50 Rambouillet Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. E. Smith L. & S. Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 75 Delaine Range Rams.

COTSWOLDS

Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son, Monroe, Utah.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 25 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Imported by H. L. Finch.
 15 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 15 Cotswold Stud Ewes.
 50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.
 8 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 20 Cotswold Range Rams.
 Consigned by R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Canada.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 Consigned by A. N. Murdock, Sugar City, Ida.
 10 Cotswold Stud Rams.
 50 Cotswold Yearling Range Rams.

CORRIEDALES

Consigned by U. S. Bureau Animal Industry.
 15 Corriedale Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Co.
 10 Corriedale Stud Rams.

HAMPSHIRE

Imported by H. L. Finch, Soda Spring, Ida.
 15 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 50 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 75 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by W. M. Rhodes, Sheridan, Mont.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 70 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 120 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 125 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 10 Hampshire Stud Ewes.
 100 Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Ida.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 25 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
 50 Hampshire Yearling Rams.
 Consigned by J. J. Cramer, Coriame, Utah.
 100 Yearling Hampshire Range Rams.
 Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.
 50 Hampshire Yearling Range Rams.
 Imported by Robt. Blastock, Donerail, Ky.
 15 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.
 10 Hampshire Stud Rams.
 Consigned by Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Ida.
 100 Hampshire Yearling Rams.
 Consigned by I. T. Edwards, Kimberly, Ida.
 8 Hampshire Stud Rams.

LINCOLNS

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 25 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 25 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Ida.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 100 Lincoln Range Rams.
 Consigned by Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 75 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.
 20 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by Wm. Riddell & Sons, Monmouth, Ore.
 8 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 20 Lincoln Range Rams.
 Consigned by R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Canada.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 Consigned by J. M. Johnson, Cambridge, Ida.
 50 Lincoln Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Canada.
 10 Lincoln Stud Rams.
 20 Lincoln Stud Ewes.

OXFORDS

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Oxford Stud Rams.
 50 Oxford Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. M. Johnson, Cambridge, Ida.
 50 Oxford Yearling Range Rams.
 Consigned by J. G. Berry, Boise, Ida.
 30 Oxford Yearling Rams.

SHROPSHIRE

Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Ida.
 10 Shropshire Stud Rams.
 50 Shropshire Yearling Range Rams.

CROSSBRED RAMS

Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.
 100 Lincoln Rambouillet Rams.
 Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Ida.
 25 Lincoln Rambouillet Rams.
 Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.
 25 1/2-blood Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.
 25 1/2-blood Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by Wyoming Corriedale Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 25 Crossbred Devon Rams.
 25 Crossbred Corriedale Rams.
 Consigned by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.
 10 Panama Stud Rams.
 75 Panama Range Rams.

that the production of wool can be raised to a high level and maintained there by employing the right methods.

During the last few years, the tendency has been towards the production of fine wool, with the result that there has been a market falling off in the demand for long-wooled British breeds for crossbreeding purposes. At the last Sydney Ram Sales in July there was a serious slump in the demand for purebred long-wooled rams, and it will be interesting to note whether there will be any revival at the forthcoming sales.

It looks as if a large number of owners of crossbred flocks in order to cater for the present preference for fine

type of Merino ram if he insists upon density of fleece.

Current prices of stock and produce may interest your readers and they are as follows:

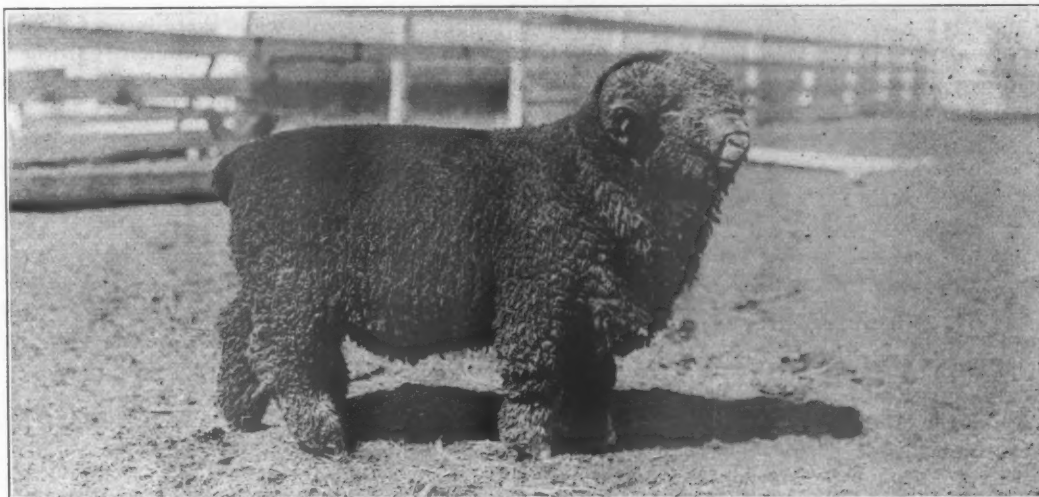
Sheep—The offerings chiefly comprise wethers—as consequent upon the rains all ewes are required for retsocking purposes. Prime Merino wethers are making \$9 and crossbreds \$9.50 per head. As regards cattle, prime bullocks are averaging about \$100 to \$105 per head.

The Influenza epidemic appears to be abating—and many of the restrictions have been removed. There was at one time some doubt whether the Sydney Sheep Show and Ram Sales

say of Red Bluff, California, sold their entire crop of lambs to the Western Meat Co. of San Francisco at \$10 per head. These lambs always top the July market, and are out of crossbred ewes and sired by Hampshire rams purchased at the Salt Lake Ram Sale. They sold around 50c per head higher than other lambs in the same section. These lambs will be delivered at the railroad station to the purchasers in lots of about 1000 head, beginning July 7.

FROM THE ARKANSAS VALLEY

This is the Arkansas Valley, one of the big sheep districts of Colorado.



A 200-Pound Bullard Yearling for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

wool have, during the last year or two, been using Merino rams instead of long-wool rams.

The policy of putting Merino rams on to crossbred ewes has been carried out successfully in several instances in Australia. It is, however, intended that only the right type of Merino ram should be used. Say for instance a man has a good flock of half-bred or three-quarter bred ewes—and he prefers to introduce a strain of fine wool instead of plunging further into crossbred wool. He should select big-framed, long-stapled rams—absolutely plain in body and he need not worry if the fleece is a little open. As a matter of fact he can't expect to get the right

would be held as usual this year—but it now looks as if those functions are certain to take place in July next.

Many of the stud flocks have been more or less severely hit by the drought—which will probably mean a falling off in numbers of sheep submitted for sale—as well as a general falling off in condition of sale sheep. Now that shipping connections with South Africa have been partially restored speculation is rife, as to whether South African ram buyers will resume business with this country.

CALIFORNIA LAMBS SOLD

Late in June, Ellenwood and Ram-

Called by the natives the Valley of Content.

This is the oldest settled part of the state and the first permanent resident built in what is now Colorado was built here in 1843.

And no one ever remembers having a better season than this has been. Plenty of moisture and sunshine and grass.

The lambing is well over now and has been a successful year. Average 85 per cent which is good for this country.

The condition of the clip is good, as the country was covered with snow all winter. Consequently no dust to damage the fleece.

The past winter's feeding operations were not as large as usual, neither were they all the way profitable. Some made a little and some lost—high priced feed, and a long cold winter all worked a hardship on the feeder.

A. D. HUDNALL.

SANDING CARS.

Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: A committee representing the railroad administration recently promulgated rules and regulations governing the shipment of livestock throughout the United States. Among the proposed rules is one establishing a charge of \$1.00 and \$1.50 for bedding single and double deck cars. Such a charge as this is entirely unwarranted, and will justify vigorous protest on the part of the shippers. The word "bedding" is used, but I am advised this includes sanding, as that constitutes bedding in most parts of the country. In the past no charge has ever been made for sanding cars, as the railroads included that cost in the rate when it was published. To make a special charge now for sanding is simply a duplication, and ought not to be permitted. However, if any charge is to be made, the proposed charges are exorbitant and entirely unjustified. It is our judgment that the actual cost of sanding cars, including the cost of the sand, is not in excess of 25 cents per car. In fact, Mr. Spens, general freight agent of the Burlington, testified in I. & S. Docket 409 that the cost of sanding cars was but 10 cents per deck on his road, and no doubt he made it high enough. There has been a good bit of talk about profiteering, but a charge of \$1.50 for sanding a double-deck car is nothing short of that. These cars are sanded at the loading station before the stock is loaded, and it often happens that they are sanded twice more en route to market. That would make three sandings at \$1.50 each, or \$4.50 per car for the trip—equal to an advance in the rate of \$4.50, for it gives the shipper no new or more efficient service.

Now, if the government feels that it can no longer sand these cars free, I suggest that a charge of 25 cents and 35 cents be made for single and double decks. This will return a reasonable profit on the cost.

Another provision of the new rules and regulations provides for return transportation for only one attendant with each ten cars of stock shipped. We believe that the number of attendants is inadequate. It should have allowed one attendant return transportation with two to six cars; two attendants with seven to fifteen cars, and over fifteen cars three attendants. While attendants en route with market livestock may get along all right, in the Western country much stock is shipped between ranges and often unloaded at isolated yards where no assistants are available, and where one man could not handle ten cars. Why could we not provide that where an additional attendant is required, he might be allowed to accompany the stock to destination free, but would not be allowed any free return.

Respectfully submitted,
NATIONAL WOOLGROWERS ASSOCIATION.

HIGH PRICES FOR CHOICE WOOL

High prices are being maintained for choice wool, particularly medium and finer grades, according to the detailed wool market report just issued by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. Buyers are showing a willingness to pay for quality. Some large operators have shown a hesitancy to purchase the new clip at prices asked by the producer, while others are free purchasers. In some cases, lower prices prevail in the seaboard market for the same class and grade of wool than at country points. That conditions are again approaching normal is indicated by the fact that on May 1 about 83 per cent of the woolen cards and spindles and 75 per cent of the worsted combs and spindles were in operation, compared with approximately 73 per cent and 65 per cent, respectively, for April. The machinery on government orders is a negligible

quantity. Wool consumption decreased steadily from the time the armistice was signed until April. The figures for April exceeded all previous months this year, and showed an increase of 32 per cent over the preceding month. The May series of London Wool Auctions closed with advances from 5 to 10 per cent for choice combings, and crossbreds recovered and finished firm. During the May series, 107,000 bales were offered and only a small portion was withdrawn.

RAMBOUILLETS TO SOUTH AFRICA

Some time ago a stockman from South Africa visited California, and while there inspected the Rambouillets bred by Bullard Brothers of Woodland. He was greatly impressed by the size and covering of these sheep, as they were much larger than the Australian Merinos that are used in South Africa. He desired to purchase ewes for a foundation flock to be exported to South Africa, and left an order for seventy-five ewes and twenty-five rams. The Bullards will ship these later in the season or early next spring.

WILL BUY EWES

Washington State College, the state department of agriculture and county agents are co-operating on a plan to put small flocks of sheep on western Washington farms, where it is believed by Superintendent W. A. Linklater of the Western Washington Experiment Station that initial flocks of twenty to thirty head can be made to pay. Orders for grade long-wool and grade medium-wool breeding ewes and for purebred rams will be taken by county agents up to July 15. The experiment station will purchase the animals, probably in eastern Oregon and Washington, and the department of agriculture will examine them as to health conditions. Their distribution will be handled through county agents. The average price expected to be paid at loading point is \$14 per head.

G. N. A.

OREGON WOOL AUCTION

Our wool sale was held June 25 at Bend, Oregon, and resulted in some high prices being secured for some of the clips of this region. In fact, the highest price paid in a competitive sealed bid wool sale, was made here Tuesday.

Some fifteen buyers from all of the woolen centers of the United States were present and some fifty sheepmen attended the sale. The heaviest buyer was Aleck Livingston of the American Woolen Mills. The top price of the sale was fifty-four and one-eighth and was paid for the John Atkinson clip. Those selling wool at this sale and the prices paid are as follows:

Con Breen, seventy sacks sold to

Parker & O'Keefe, 74 sacks sold to Portland Wool House for 54c.

Mike Angland, 56 sacks sold to Livingston for 47 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

W. L. Cook, 12 sacks sold to Dufur for 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

J. T. Kinson, 17 sacks sold to Livingston for 54 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

O'Callaghan Bros., 45 sacks sold to Livingston for 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

McBroom & Dobkins, 20 sacks sold to Green for 50c.

A small number of large clips were bid upon but the bids not accepted at this writing and it is possible these wools will be consigned.

In the evening, the visiting wool buyers and sheepmen were guests of the First National Bank of Bend at a dinner at the Pilot Butte Inn. Presi-

shear well and have heavy fleeces. Most of the wool has been sold around 50c. Spring weather has been ideal for lambing. Some of the herders report marking 105 per cent. Most of the ewes were covered by close wooled rams, sheepmen figuring on holding their ewe lambs.

Weather in this valley is now, and has been, very dry; unless some rains come soon our summer ranges will be dry and run short.

In October, 1917, Mr. Collings of Monroe, sold his band of ewes to Austin Yergensen for \$20.00 each. His son, Earl Collings, bought them back the other day for about \$15 per head with the lambs thrown in.

We have 150 head of registered Cotswold ewes for sale—all good ages, and



Half Blood Corriedales of Ellenwood & Ramsay for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

American Woolen Mills for 47 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

Ned Angland, 24 sacks sold to Koshland for 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Berry & Ahern, 136 sacks sold to Green for 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Dan Hourigan, 84 sacks sold to Livingston for 47 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

Payne & Lester, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ sacks sold to Livingston for 50 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

Dennis O'Connor, 50 sacks sold to Koshland for 45c.

Ned Murphy, 48 sacks sold to Livingston for 52 $\frac{1}{8}$ c.

Pitcher & Warner, 154 sacks sold to Livingston for 50 $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

Earl Small, 22 sacks sold to Dufur for 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Con O'Keefe, 46 sacks sold to Koshland for 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

L. D. Hoy, 31 sacks sold to Crimmins & Pierce for 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

dent C. S. Hudson of the bank, acted as toastmaster and the wool market and sheep situation was discussed by the sheepmen.

It is planned to make a competitive sale at Bend an annual event as from five to six hundred thousand pounds of wool comes to the local warehouse annually. The freight rate to all woolen manufacturing points is cheaper than from Lakeview, which is an item in favor of the Bend sale.

R. A. WARD.

IN CENTRAL UTAH.

Were I a writer, I would be glad to write on events pertaining to the sheep business in this part of the state; but I am not. However, the sheep of Sevier County, Utah, wintered well,

of high quality.

Hay will be short in tonnage in Sevier Valley, mostly owing to the weevil taking it. Feeders gave as high as \$30.00 for hay here this spring, and finally took 10c for their steers. Lamb feeding was much better, and cleared most of us some money. Steers for beef making will be slow sellers here this fall.

Our farmers handled in Monroe alone upwards of 3,000 ewes, and while they sold for \$11.50 to \$12.00 per pair, mother and lamb—they made a nice profit on them, buying at \$8.00 in the fall.

We are glad of the price wool is bringing, and with the anticipation of at least some rain this summer, we feel quite optimistic over our business.

J. E. MAGLEBY, Utah.

FROM EASTERN OREGON

We are having a dry time of it in eastern Oregon—no rain since April, and only a little snow in the mountains last winter. Generally we are short of irrigation water while the outlook is for a short hay crop. Hay will be high again this winter, no matter what happens. The crop of barley in eastern Oregon is just fair, and is now priced around 3 cents per pound.

Few sheep have sold—the best yearling Crossbred ewes at \$11 to \$12. Some mixed bunches of fine wools in the Shanniko country have sold at \$8. Most of these went to Stanfield at Weiser.

Oregon wool has not moved as fast as desired. It has been offered in the auctions and sold at 45 to 54 cents. Much has been withdrawn and sent on consignment to the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse, in Portland. This company loans large quantities of money on Oregon sheep, and sooner or later will handle most of Oregon's wool. It is a straight wool commission firm that does not buy or speculate in wool. This commission way is the only way to sell wool, but it will take some time to establish that principle.

I believe you can count on a few Oregon sheepmen at the Salt Lake Ram Sale. One of the banks in central Oregon is organizing a carload of sheepmen who deal with it, to visit the Salt Lake Sale.

C. X. JENES.

SERVICE FROM RAMS.

One of the best rams that will ever be offered at the Salt Lake Ram Sale was bred in 1918 to 223 ewes in 23 days and produced practically 100 per cent of lambs. Each morning 10 ewes were taken out of the flock to be bred that day. Of course, at the beginning of the season, the ram was in high condition, having been stall fed for six months previously. He was what the range man calls "fat." At the close of the season he was still fat and one could not have told he had been bred to an unusual number of ewes. The

writer has bred two rams to 275 ewes, giving the rams two pounds of grain per day during the breeding season, and the rams were in better shape at the end of the season than at the start. They ran in an open lot with the ewes, and were not hand bred.

The average range man believes that forty ewes is about all a ram will serve in a season. That is true of the average range ram—if he handles forty ewes he is about all in, simply because he was not strong and fat at the beginning of the season. The poor ram has about all he can do to support himself without looking after any ewes. At the start of the Salt Lake Ram Sale, four years ago, one commonly heard the expression that the rams offered were too fat—you don't hear so much of that any more, for the buyers have learned that one ram which has been grain fed will do about as much work as two rams that have not been fed.

The average lamb crop through the West runs around 75 per cent. There is always from 10 to 15 per cent of ewes that do not breed—we think because the rams are not fed enough at the beginning and through the season. It is our judgment that in a season of forty-five days any vigorous two-year-old ram that has been well fed for ninety days previously can safely serve 250 ewes if he is hand bred.

LONDON WOOL SALES REPORT

Of the net available quantity, about 107,000 bales have been disposed of, principally to the home trade, about 9,000 bales going to Belgium, France and Italy.

There was a good attendance, and the tone throughout has been strong for all good combing Merinos as well as for straight lines of Crossbreds, but short faulty wools, which constituted a very large proportion of the offerings, were heavy of sale.

Prices at the outset showed a rise of 5 per cent on good combing Merinos and fine Crossbreds, but medium Crossbreds were unchanged, and coarse about 5 per cent easier.

As the sales progressed, good shafty

Merinos hardened further, and may now be quoted 10 to 15 per cent over last sales' closing prices, while ordinary Merinos are 10 per cent over April level. Geasy pieces on the other hand were often 5 per cent lower. Short faulty wools, after drooping all through the series, may now be quoted 15 to 20 per cent below last sales.

Fine and medium crossbreds are now 5 to 10 per cent over April. Coarse grades more than recovered their initial weakness, and at one time were 5 per cent above last sales' parity, but towards the close reverted to that level.

SCHWARTZ BUCHANAN & CO.

EASTERN IDAHO WOOL.

Soda Springs, Idaho, is still a wool center of considerable importance. While very few sheep are wintered around Soda Springs, because of the lack of hay, a great many are trailed there and summered in the adjacent reserves, and sheared near Soda Springs. This wool is shipped into Soda Springs, where it is stored in a co-operative wool warehouse owned by wool growers. The B. Harris Wool Company of St. Louis, Mo., recently purchased 1,300 bags of wool at Soda Springs, paying from 51½¢ to 53½¢ therefor.

Soda Springs wools as a rule are low wools, ranging from braid up to ¾ blood, with very little as high as half-blood.

MONTANA WOOL.

In Beaverhead county, Montana, which is the county south of Butte, the season's wool has been cleaned up at prices ranging up to 56 cents. About the 20th of June a representative of Hallowell, Jones & Donald purchased a million and a half pounds of wool around Dillon, Montana, in forty-eight hours. The average price paid for this wool was around 54¢. These Beaverhead county wools are light shrinking wools, averaging around ¾ blood. A good many of them carry traces of Hampshire and Oxford blood.

Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

Government wool auctions have been definitely suspended for the time, presumably until November, though the trade is still waiting for an official statement regarding the matter. Great strength was shown at the last sales, and new records were made in several different directions, notably for Ohio fine delaines and Australian combing wools. The government will carry over into the summer approximately 150,000,000 pounds of wool, including 90,000 bales, or about 30,000,000 pounds of Australian and New Zealand wool. Total sales at auction have been approximately 311,000,000 pounds, including scoured, pulled and grease wool, foreign and domestic.

difficulty regarding prices, though the government officials and the buyers did not always agree as to values.

Perhaps the better way to arrive at the real magnitude of the government's auction activities, is to state the amount realized and the terms of sale. No official statement has yet been issued, but the amount paid the government was approximately \$200,000,000. Most of this vast amount was cash with fourteen days, or on presentation of the documents, and before delivery, the only exception being on the relatively small amount of Oregon wool stored in Portland and sold in the East, on which the buyer was allowed to pay 20 per cent cash, and the bal-

orders take the wools. This was gradually changed, so gradually, in fact, that it would be difficult to say when the trade really began to buy freely to put into stock.

Towards the last, dealers were sharp competitors with mill buyers, often paying more than the latter were willing to bid. This was especially noticeable after the new clip buying in the West reached its climax. Oregon wools sold in Boston were bought freely by the trade, as their quality averaged so much better than other offerings of Territory wool catalogued at the same time. Moreover, dealers whose men were operating in the West found that they could buy these



Four Sons of Majestic Consigned to the Salt Lake Ram Sale by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Prices seemed to reach their peak in March and April, but occasionally high prices were realized, both earlier and later, especially at the June sales. Most of the best wools went early, and after that the quality of the offerings showed a steady falling off. Whenever choice wools were offered—such as the Australians in the navy sale of June 13, the occasional lots of fine delaines that came to light from time to time, the Texas wools that were shipped from San Angelo to Boston for sale, and only turned up in season for the closing sale, and the Oregon and similar wools stored in Portland, Oregon, and finally sold in Boston—there was little

ance within ninety days. This just about placed the buyers of these wools on the basis of the buyers of Eastern stored wools, who were obliged to pay cash.

Looking back over the sales from their inception in December, it is seen that they very accurately reflected business and market conditions, as they were developed in the months following the signing of the armistice. At the early sales, dealers bought almost nothing for stock account, either filling buying orders for their clients, or buying for topmaking purposes, or sitting by and letting the manufacturers or their competitors with buying

wools from the government several cents a pound below what similar wools were costing from the new clip.

It is a notable fact that the trade made its first break into the auction game, through the necessities of the smaller mills, dealers finding it profitable to buy certain grades of pulled and scoured wools, blend and manipulate them to suit their trade, and then turn them over at a profit. Some of the smaller mills were thus able to get needed credit, something not possible on purchases direct from the government.

It is also worthy of note that while this enormous volume of wool

was being absorbed at the auctions, the trade was taking up the new clip with unexpected rapidity and paying extreme prices therefor. Opening at moderate figures, competition soon sent values kiting in the West, the average of all the later operations being at far higher prices than were contemplated at the opening of the season. Among the more conservative members of the trade, there was a feeling that the upward trend of values was purely speculative, and they held back as long as possible. As a matter of fact, some who took this view were in at the last, paying as high prices as anybody.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the market East and West was supported by the government's policy of placing an upset price on all its offerings, and also what would have been the result if the government had placed its wool on sale without such reserve. After the establishment of the minimum, and especially after the 7½ per cent reduction just before the April London sales, buyers seemed to pay little attention to the minimum prices, if they really wanted the wool. At all times, shabby and inferior wools dragged on the minimum, and undoubtedly there would have been a tremendous slaughter in such wools but for the boost given by the minimum.

Wool men here say that they would have been able to buy the new clip on a more favorable basis, but for the government auctions, which gave the growers a chance to gauge the real trend of the market, at least once a fortnight, during the half-year over which the sales were extended. This is in addition to the undoubted help afforded by support given to values. Therefore, it is claimed that the greatest beneficiary of the government's auction policy has been the Western wool grower, though it is likely that he has not at all times looked upon the auctions as an unmixed blessing.

Now that the auctions are definitely stopped, an opportunity is given to size up the situation not heretofore possible. It is manifest that wool, like most other commodities, is sharing in

the concerted boost that is being given to prices of everything bought or sold. It is of little use to say that present values are purely fictitious, and men are boosting with all their might, and wool shares in whatever benefit may be temporarily gained therefrom.

New clip Territory and fleece wools are arriving here in increasing volume, and those which show a reasonable amount of staple, and therefore fit in with the current demand, are being taken by manufacturers at a reasonable profit to the sellers. In many cases, these early wools are being sold at less than their replacement value; in fact, at less than similar wools are costing in the West, taking no account of freights and other han-

Your Attention

The secretary of the National Wool Growers Association has inspected most of the rams that will be sent to the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26 to 29. He desires to assure intending purchasers that the entries listed will be on hand and the sheep average better than at any previous sale. The imported sheep entered will be on hand and in addition a few Romneys.

dling charges. As these early wools were bought on a lower level of values than now obtains, dealers find it comparatively easy to get a profit, hoping that the needs of manufacturers when the government is out of competition, will lift the market so that they can also sell the later-bought wools at a profit.

Good French combing wools have been recently turned over in this market on the clean cost basis of \$1.50 to \$1.55 and longer-stapled wools at \$1.55 to \$1.60, and occasionally up to \$1.75. These are average clips. Now and then an exceptionally choice clip sells for more money, but there is nothing helpful in that fact, as such clips are rare. Wool values are un-

doubtedly trending upward, and now that the buying season in the West is nearing an end, those who have bought the clip in the hope of making a profitable turnover, will be ready to openly boost prices.

Where in April and May they were calling those paying extreme prices in the West and at the auctions crazy, no such note has been struck recently, though Australian wools sold at the June auctions at the highest clean cost ever known in this country. Where the early effect of the auctions was to raise new clip values when the dealer wanted to buy, later it was beneficial in giving the needed boost when the same wool was to be sold.

New clip fleece wools have been arriving quite freely, also, though the new wools are not so well sold in the fleece wool states as they are farther West. Extreme prices are being paid there also, the latest reports showing that buyers for Eastern wool houses are paying as high as 75 cents for fine delaine clips and up to 70 cents for medium. These are top prices, the range being about 70 to 75 cents for fine and 65 to 70 cents for medium clips. In this market, some of the new delaine wools are being turned over at 80 cents, which is not an extreme price, when it is considered that the two lots of Ohio delaine wool catalogued in the closing government auction brought 79 cents each. The clean cost of these wools was \$2.03 and \$2.08, the difference being due to a slight difference in the shrinkage.

The new Texas clip is being taken up as rapidly as the growers will permit. Accumulations at San Angelo, Kerrville and Uvalde have been sold, but the county accumulations are being held up by the growers. Dealers say they have no objection to the county accumulations, if the growers would sell their wool. At the present high rates of railroad fares, and the extreme hotel costs that must be paid, even in the small towns, it is a costly and thankless job to send buyers around and then have all bids turned down. This results in needless expense, and in no gain, even to the growers.

At the San Angelo sale, 175,000 pounds of wool was sold at 54 cents for twelve-months' and 47 cents for eight-months'. Winslow & Co. got 115,000 pounds of twelve-months', and Adams & Leland 60,000 pounds of eight-months'. At Kerrville, 500,000 pounds of twelve-months' and 800,000 pounds of eight-months' wool was secured by Adams & Leland, and at Uvalde, Jeremiah Williams & Co. bought 150,000 pounds. The San Angelo wools showed a clean landed cost of \$1.50 for twelve-months', and \$1.30 for eight-months'. Later sales have increased this somewhat, the Kerrville wools being estimated to cost the buyer \$1.60 for twelve-months' and \$1.35 for eight-months'. Further accumulations are

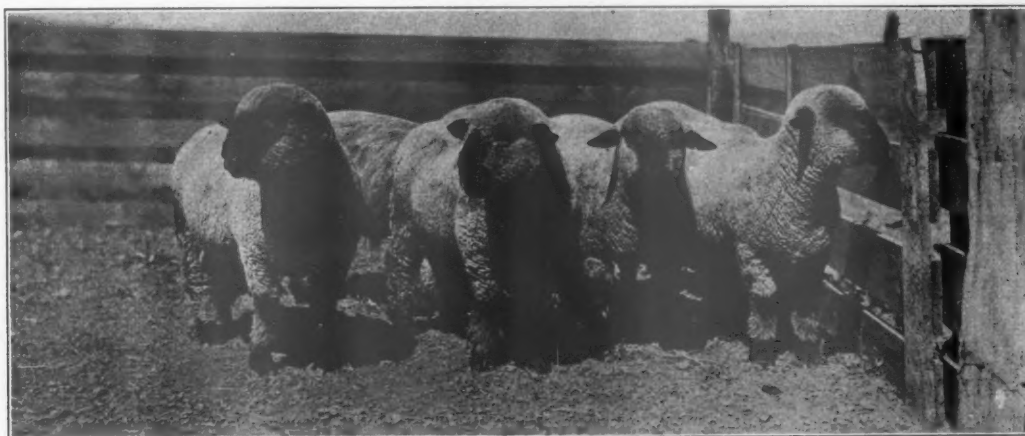
the above. This point is raised here for the reason that the interests of all parties concerned—growers, handlers and users—are so interwoven as to be inseparable.

How the problem of prices and control are to be worked out, now that the heavy hand of the government has been lifted, is what causes the keenest anxiety today. Current market conditions are based on inflated prices of all commodities. If these fictitious values can be maintained for a considerable period, there will be a continuation of the present prosperity; otherwise, not. The more conservative among business men, wool men and others, believe that a strong reaction will come later, and when that time

meet this demand, in spite of the absurd demands of labor, and the high cost of all raw materials.

Americans are still barred from the London wool auctions, though it has recently been decided to issue permits for the shipment of any wools not under British government control, from England to the United States, the only exception made being in the case of English wools. Latest advices are that Americans are not to be allowed to participate in the London sales until September, at least. Meanwhile, the only source from which the mills of this country can procure Australian and New Zealand wools is the stocks held by the United States government.

Therefore, it becomes of prime im-



Butterfield Hampshires for the Salt Lake Sale August 26 to 29

being made at all these points. The Del Rio wools have not yet been sold.

The wool market is now nearer normal than at any time, since government control was first talked of more than two years ago. Boston wool men have bought the new clip freely, and though other markets have been sharp competitors at times, the Hub still maintains its lead as the principal wool market of the country. This is shown conclusively by the fact that total receipts of domestic wool in the Boston market for the half-year to June 25 have been 77,777,921 pounds, compared with 54,862,707 pounds for the same period in 1918, and 74,028,045 pounds for the same period in 1917. That the trade has "comeback" is evident from

does come, it will be well to stand from under.

Some trained observers, who have recently had occasion to visit the big markets of the East and Middle West, say that they have been astonished to find so strong a reaction from the forced economies of the war period. One such recently predicted that the country would see a period of unprecedented activity in textile manufacturing circles sufficient to defer for a long time the readjustment of values. Both men and women demand finer and softer fabrics than were obtainable during the war, and seem to have money enough to pay for them, even on the present high basis. Manufacturers are bound to do their best to

portance as to whether auction sales of such wools are to be held before November. Various theories have been advanced in the trade regarding this matter, but no official statement has recently been made. As far as can be learned at the office of the Government Wool Distributor in Boston, no preparations are being made to hold any wool sales during the summer, except possibly carpet wool sales, held in Philadelphia from time to time. By no possible twist of words could such wools be made to appear to compete with the domestic wool clip.

Though Americans are barred out of Australia and New Zealand, the markets of South America and the Cape Colony are open, and arrangements

are being made to operate freely in both countries. Boston has recently shipped \$7,000,000 in gold to Buenos Aires to be used mainly for the purchase of wool, and the Shipping Board has recently assigned several large freight steamers to the Boston and Buenos Aires trade. An immense volume of wool is still awaiting shipment in the River Plate ports, shipments having been held up for months by the continued strikes. This market has not recently been keen for low medium wools from South America, but for all the finer grades, there is a good demand.

Cape wools have sold fairly well at all the recent auctions, but this has been far surpassed by the big operations in such wools in the early days of June. In one week, about 5000 bales of Cape wools changed hands in the Boston market, and it is estimated that fully 10,000 bales were sold in June. These were not government wools, large importations of privately-owned Cape wools having come in since May 1.

There is considerable curiosity to see what effect the signing of the peace treaty will have on the wool market. Germany has always been a big user of low South American wools, and is likely to be a strong competitor, as soon as her merchants are allowed to do business again. France and Belgium were also large users of the same grades. One of the commissions given to Albert W. Elliott, chief of the Wool, Tops and Yarns branch of the Quartermaster Corps, during his recent official visit to Europe, was to find a customer for about 35,000,000 pounds of low wools, for which American manufacturers had no use. Now that peace is actually at hand, many new developments are likely that will test the strength of the wool trade, and that will require team work of the highest character to assure the continued prosperity of the wool and wool manufacturing trades.

Do not forget the Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26-27-28-29.

ROMNEYS FOR SALT LAKE SALE

On June 30 we had a wire from J. H. Patrick of Ontario, saying that he had arrived from England with five Romney stud rams that would be sent to the Salt Lake Ram Sale. Mr. Patrick reports these as extra good Romneys and guarantees that they will be sent to the Salt Lake sale.

A GOOD STUD RAM

At Bullard Bros. the other day we had the pleasure of seeing the \$3000 ram bought by Bullards at the last Ram Sale from Mr. Butterfield. This ram had recently been shorn and everyone who sees him admits that he is just as good a ram with his wool off as he was with it on. At \$3000 Bullards consider this one of the cheapest rams they ever bought. Ordinarily the Bullard ewes are bred in August so that most of their breeding was done before this ram was shipped from Salt Lake. However, in September they bred him to about thirty ewes and he produced a 100 per cent lamb crop. We saw these lambs and they are a credit to any sire, even though he cost \$3000.

CONTROL OF PUBLIC LANDS

The movement in regard to government control of the public lands is a question of considerable importance to the sheepmen who depend even partially on the public range for the maintenance of their herds. We have in Idaho an alien class who are interested to a considerable extent in the range sheep business. A large percentage of these are not land owners nor citizens; the writer knows personally of a number of instances wherein they claimed exemption from military service because they were not citizens. And still they range their sheep on the public domain during a large part of the year; and in certain sections they actually control the public range to the exclusion of the American sheep owner.

These alien-owned bands are also a serious menace in regard to scabies.

The owners are not prompt in reporting an outbreak among their sheep and they often expose other herds as they trail about on the uncontrolled range. The question of spring and fall range is becoming serious and it seems that some plan could be evolved whereby the unoccupied public lands could be leased to the stockmen for a term of years; the lease covering a sufficient period of time to justify the lessee for developing watering places and in some cases fencing. With their experience in controlling the National Forests it is probable that the forestry department could handle these lands to the best advantage at the present time. It is hoped that the meeting scheduled for Salt Lake City during July will be at least a start toward some such system.

E. R. C.

SHIPPED EAST

Robert Prior of Prior & Sons, of Yakima, Washington, who this spring tried the experiment of shipping 2,800 wethers and yearlings to Trevor, Wisconsin, for shearing and fattening before disposal in Chicago, claims to have beaten the home prices a little both on wool and mutton, and to be well satisfied with the result. The clip brought 46 cents and the mutton 12½ to 15¼ cents. The animals sheared 8½ to 14 pounds and weighed from 87 to 105 pounds. Charles Purdin, another Yakima woolgrower, who sent 1,500 head east a few days after the Prior shipment March 20, was not so well satisfied. He sold his wool for 45 cents, but said that feed was so high there was little profit left from his mutton.

RANGE DRY IN IDAHO

Reports received from Idaho as well as parts of adjoining states indicate an extremely dry condition of the summer range. The early lambs are so far in good condition, but sheepmen fear that without general rains to improve the range the late lambs will be largely of the feeder grade. The irrigation projects of southern Idaho are also reported to be short of water. E. R. M.

EMERGENCY RATES

To Railway Administration:

You are no doubt aware that practically all of the Rocky Mountain country west of Cheyenne and Denver is suffering from what threatens to be a record-breaking drought. The spring wheat crops have practically burned up. Fall wheat is judged at from 25 to 40 per cent of a success and the live stock ranges are in the worst condition ever known, worse in fact than in 1910.

Unless this drought should break in the near future, necessity points to one of two things, either the shipment of large quantities of hay, corn and

present rates for shipments of live stock; such rates, however, to be only effective for stock shipped East and then returned West again.

Our plan would be for full tariff to be paid on the shipment east with contract from the railroad to return the stuff to their respective points of origin without cost to shipper. This will safeguard any shipments that might otherwise be made to market for fat stuff, or stuff not returned to its original point of origin under the emergency rate.

The West has not suffered such a calamity in its history, as investigation will prove, and with which fact you are no doubt already familiar.

STANDARD GRADES OF LAMB?

A representative of the National Wool Growers Association in attempting to get the packers to advertise lamb was met with this objection at one of the big plants. "We would get no benefit out of lamb advertising as we do out of our special brands of prepared meats. Even if we worked up a reputation for superiority there would be no way of preventing substitution and this would go merrily on until the trade name was valueless."

This argument will not hold water. The same thing might be said of beef yet the more popular meat has figured prominently in packer publicity. An-



Some of C. N. Stillman's Rams for the Salt Lake Sale

other feeds from the East into this section, or the movement of live stock from this area to sections east of the North Platte River where there is an abundance of pasture and hay.

As president of the National Wool Growers Association and an executive officer of the National Live Stock Association, I am writing to advise you of this situation in order that preliminary investigations and arrangements may be made toward securing emergency round trip rates on the railroads for the shipment of sheep and cattle from their ranges to points as far east as, say the Missouri River.

It is more than likely that we will ask the Railroad Administration to put into effect rates of 50 per cent of the

We urge upon you the necessity of beginning an early investigation of this matter, as when the time to act comes it will come very suddenly unless this drought is broken.

Very respectfully,

F. J. HAGENBARTH,
President.

WOOL AUCTION.

Jeremiah Williams & Co. of Boston, were the successful bidders for the 38,000-pound wool clip of Joe Muri of Montana for 60½¢ for the entire lot. Representatives of four firms bid on the clip, three turning in the same bid.—L. S.

other man much farther up in the trade came nearer hitting the nail on the head when he said he had never thought very much about the lack of lamb advertising. "I suppose," said he, "that the volume of the beef trade is what carried all thought in that direction. The beef was in the country, we had to buy it and then when it was in our coolers we had to sell it." Thus far, I am inclined to agree with him, but when he continued, "if you sheepmen want a similar consideration you must send us more lambs," our lines of thought diverged. Past experiences have indicated a heavier volume of sheep trade meant in nearly all instances, ruinously low prices. We use twice as much wool as we produce in

this country, consequently, there is little danger of over-production of this staple, but with lamb and mutton it is another proposition.

But to return to the subject of establishing a brand of lambs that would stand for something definite; Americans rightly think they are some "pumpkin" when it comes to handling the meat trade, but it appears that New Zealanders may teach them something about a particular branch of it—the lamb trade. Canterbury lamb is the last word in ovine excellence. It is a trade name now and covers lambs produced in both the North and South Islands, if they are up to a certain standard. Originally, it was limited in sense to those produced around Canterbury. The sheep were Lincoln, Leicester, or Romney-Merino crossbreds that were fattened or largely fattened upon tussock, a native grass of high feeding value. Now the lambs are fattened upon clover, rape, green oats and soft turnips, being slaughtered when from four to ten months old. Any lambs from New Zealand sell for Canterbury provided they pass the test for quality. Government, as well as private, inspectors pass up the carcasses and anything that does not pass the quality test is barred from export.

But here is where the difference comes in between Canterbury lamb and American lamb. The New Zealand product is graded so carefully and the grades are so well known that they sell by wire according to mark. "You are just as sure of what you are getting as though you were buying sovereigns," said J. B. Clarkson of Hope Gibbons and Sons and J. B. Clarkson, Ltd., Wellington and Christchurch, New Zealand, who recently passed through Chicago.

The freezing works as a rule have a number of different brands or marks, for instance, the Christchurch Meat Company's best brand is their Eclipse, C. C. M. and Crown are other marks of this company. The Wellington Meat Company's highest mark is their W, Mc, Co.; the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, Belfast, and other brands and so on. Some of the old stockowners have their own brands,

which they attach to their 20,000 or 30,000 lambs that they pass through the Freezer Company's plant each year. The equitable climate of the islands permits a yearly kill of 50 per cent of the number of the flocks.

The grades or marks are based upon quality and weight. In pounds the grades might run as follows: 48-45 lbs., 55-60 lbs., 60-65 lbs., 65-70 lbs., and 70 lbs. and up. In quality they run uniform because of the double inspection. The reason New Zealanders established grades of lambs was because they had no home market capable of utilizing their production. Their product must be frozen or chilled and carried long distances by boat and upon a foreign market. A reputation for uniform as well as high-qualified lamb had to be established to insure steady demand. It is the same story, as that of their wool clip, and in some respects they are just as far ahead of us in this lamb game, as they were in selling their wool when we started ten years ago to improve it.

I am not advocating freezing American lamb and trying to compete in Europe or elsewhere with New Zealand. Freezing lamb never improves its quality. The carcasses are so thin the moisture is soon lost and the original fresh attractiveness is lost. Frozen lamb goes to pieces quickly after it is allowed to thaw out and it does not take well in America. It goes into the cheaper trade, second class restaurants, ship chandlers and what not. The Q. M. C. is reported to have purchased 800,000 pounds of it recently. Possibly, that is one reason why mutton has been unpopular in the army. But if there were established grades of lamb in this country, and they were well known, the practice of selling old ewes, bucks and goats for spring lambs would stop.

As a rule, it is pretty well known whether a retailer is handling Swift, Armour or Wilson beef. The containers cannot always be kept out of sight. Why wouldn't the same thing hold true with lamb and mutton, and with the various grades of these meats, after they were once known?

Some other items of interest to sheepmen disclosed by Mr. Clarkson are: New Zealand's flocks number 25,000,000. The country exports 8,000,000 chilled or frozen sheep and lambs a year. Eventually, 80 per cent of the trade will be lamb for this part of the trade is most profitable to the farmers and is being encouraged. Most of the sheep slaughtered are below yearlings (two-teeth) in age and very few above four-teeth.

The people of both islands eat lamb much more freely than Americans. It is their staple meat. In the South Island the average butcher cuts twenty lambs or sheep to one bullock; in the North Island, from six to seven to each bullock. The country can supply from 20,000 to 50,000 breeding rams a year for export. More than 3,000 had been bought before the war broke out for delivery to this country but could not be delivered. L. L. H.

RANGE EWES FOR SALE

Due to the poor condition of the range, the low price of heavy mutton, and the prospect of higher prices for hay, many range ewes are being offered for sale in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon, the prices asked being as low as \$12 for ewes with reserve right, and \$10 without. A number of yearling ewes changed owners after shearing at from \$11.50 to \$13 per head, but the demand for them has disappeared. E. R. M.

WASHINGTON WOOL

Practically all the wool in the Yakima Valley, Wash., from Ellensburg to Kennewick, was out of the hands of the growers by June 1, and it is estimated that 80 per cent of it was consigned. Early buyers were able to make almost no purchases. J. Koshland and Hallowell, Jones & Donald, both Boston firms, secured the bulk of the consignments, and the Koshland representative, Harry Armitage of Yakima, bought for himself much of the wool that was sold. G. N. A.

IN WYOMING

June is harvest month for most Wyoming sheepmen, for that is shearing time, and at this writing practically all wool is in the bag although part of it may be still some distance from the railroad. The clip generally came off in good condition, as strong and good staple as in many a year. Weather conditions were unusually favorable during the entire twelve months for growing a good stapled clip. Only occasionally do we hear of a section in which wind and dirt just before shearing increased shrinkages.

Most wools have been sold and the buyers have generally gone home: a few are waiting to clean up settle-

showers during the last week which have relieved the feed and water situation considerably. Reports from the Big Horn Basin indicate that drouth there is causing some anxiety among stockmen, especially with reference to late fall and winter range, and will undoubtedly cause more marketing than would otherwise obtain. Lambs should be in fair shape as mountain feed is fairly good, but even there dearth of snow last winter is showing its effect.

Irrigated sections are complaining of shortage of water. The Wheatland country will be short on hay, as will the Big Horn Basin, but the Riverton country reports plenty of water and a good crop. A late report from the

on an average as last year and higher than two years ago, while demand for meats holds strong at good prices. We fail to see why sheep and lambs should be on a level of values proportionately lower than other products, and with industry engaged at capacity and labor commanding top figures lamb and mutton are entitled to bring living prices. Expenses of the sheepmen have increased fully in proportion with the advance in prices of their products, so that the net percentage of profit is no more than that to which they are entitled.

Another factor which should sustain the market is the favorable season and immense crop of roughage in the farming country all the way east from



Hobbs & Gillett Rams For the Salt Lake Ram Sale

ments, but the business is done. A few early sales were made between 45 and 50 cents, many contracts were made at the even half-dollar, while wools sold after shearing brought from 52 to 56 cents. We have heard of three clips in the Lander country selling to a Boston house at 58¾, which is the top to date so far as we can learn. A few clips still remain in the hands of growers who are bullish on market prospects and feel inclined to speculate in their own product.

The weather during June was on the whole hot and dry. Temperatures have been unusually high for the time of year, especially the latter part of the month. Some sections have had local

Fort Collins country in Colorado shows that water is short and the hay crop will be very materially reduced, while the cut worms are raising havoc with the beet crop in the Poudre Valley.

Lamb feeders have not yet shown any activity in seeking supplies for the coming winter operations. A few are making inquiries and talking prices way lower than last year, but we fail to see any justification for such bearishness. Summer feeders in the corn-belt last year paid prices which proved too high for profit, but the bulk of Wyoming lambs that went to feeders brought 11 to 13 cents on the range, and the majority of them made money at those figures. Wool is fully as high

the range country. The only thing that should cause a severe slump in market prices this fall is a panic among the sheepmen themselves, which they should guard against. If they think their business is going to pieces and talk it among themselves, first thing they know they will commence to believe it, and then if they sacrifice their stuff and later have reason for regret they will have only themselves to blame.

The Ram Sale at Salt Lake City the last week in August will prove a greater attraction this year than ever to the progressive sheepmen. Reports from the various consignors indicate that they are making every effort to

present the best lot of sheep that have ever been gathered at one place, and while some good prices should be realized we know that big bargains will be possible for the range man who keeps his eyes open and knows what he wants. The educational feature alone is well worth the price of any man's time and expense, while if he wants to keep abreast of the times and improve his flocks he can buy good rams at their value, or less. The Ram Sale, thanks to the untiring efforts of the secretary, has become an established institution and a necessary and practical part of the National Wool Growers Association, and deserves the support of every sheepman.

ROSCOE WOOD.

TO RESORT TO ADVERTISING

The Producers Committee met in Chicago the last week of June to consider market stabilization and other problems. Cattle feeders injected their grief into the session, practically monopolizing it. Packers took the same attitude, probably on the theory that misery appreciates company. Their representatives were eloquent on the subject of beef losses which was good policy on their part as growers were in a mood to credit them with at least partial responsibility for the slump in live cattle prices.

Packers agreed to participate in an advertising campaign designed to arouse public interest in beef and lamb, but showed pronounced indisposition to censure hotel men or retailers for profiteering. They are heavily interested in hotels themselves and averse to throwing any kind of a tool into the running gear of the retail business.

A system of market supervision independent of the Bureau of Markets was proposed and will be put in operation if the necessary funds can be secured. To raise money it is proposed to levy an assessment of 10 cents per car on all live stock reaching the primary markets, collection to be put up to the several live stock exchanges.

Herbert Hoover and Secretary

Houston are to be requested to rescind their war-time injunction to the public to economize on meat. Emphasis was laid on the fact that necessity for such economy has passed, but that eating-house owners are still serving half portions of meat at war prices and that the public is still under the impression that necessity for conservation still exists.

J. E. P.

MUCH WOOL

Receipts for sheep and wool in the Kittitas Valley, Washington, will be over \$500,000 for 1919, according to estimates of leading wool growers there. The spring clip, totalling 460,000 pounds, is now selling for 46 and 47 cents, and 28,000 to 29,000 lambs will be shipped to market within the next three months. The shipment of ewes and wethers will be very light. The past three years in the wool business in the Kittitas district have been the most profitable in history, growers say.

G. N. A.

IMPERIAL VALLEY SHEEPMEN OPTIMISTIC

In the Imperial Valley in California, sheep raising has assumed large proportions, in the past three years and flockmasters are getting down to the science of the game. Though with a large production they are forced to make markets after long hauls, the business has proven profitable. They have seasons that entail no great loss in the flock, and producing feed under irrigation eliminates the uncertainty that occurs in other sections. O. N. Shaw, president of the Sheep Growers' Association of the Imperial Valley, who accompanied a trainload shipment of sheep and lambs to the Kansas City market early in June stated that between 100,000 and 150,000 sheep would be marketed this year from that section of California. He said: "We are getting our production so arranged that we can market spring lambs from March to July, shear in June or earlier, and then have a fall shipping period any time from August on, according to

the condition of the market. We can fall and winter feed alfalfa and barley for winter offerings. Our sheepmen are well satisfied with prices in Kansas City, but would prefer to have a home market for all we produce."

Thus far this year Kansas City has received approximately 51,000 sheep and lambs from California—about 15,000 in June, 13,481 in May, 14,596 in April, 7,957 in March, and 772 in January. None arrived in February.

C. M. P.

IN EASTERN OREGON

Sheepmen in this part of the country have a more pleasant look on their faces than they had two months ago, when our wool was quoted at from 30 to 36 cents. Most of the wool men have sold their clips from 45 to 50 cents. The range has been fairly good this spring, but is drying up earlier than usual for the lack of rain. Lambs are going on the market two weeks earlier than last year, thirty carloads going out of Huntington the 16th of this June. The crops are going to be short in eastern Oregon, with prices looking sky high. Herders' wages have also advanced from \$75 to \$90 per month. There are a good many ewes for sale in this country.

JOHN STEIGER.

SHEARING PRICES.

Shearing is about completed at different points throughout Montana. Prices paid shearers varies from 17 to 19½c. Contrary to expectations, there was no shortage in the number of shearers, and splendid progress is being made at all plants.

62 CENTS IN MONTANA.

What is believed to be the record price for wool in Montana this year has been realized by G. B. Pope of Miles City, who, as a representative of a number of local wool raisers, disposed of 2,000 fleeces to the Union Wool Co. of Boston at 62c.—L. S.

JUNE WEATHER ON WESTERN LIVE STOCK RANGES

By J. Cecil Alter, Meteorologist

June was exceptionally dry over the Western states generally, excepting only in Texas and parts of New Mexico. The temperature was also abnormally high during the latter half of the month, and these conditions coupled with a shortage of snow for irrigation purposes in the mountains have brought about a rather acute drought situation, especially on the lower ranges, pastures and dry land areas. Short crops of alfalfa hay are threatened in many localities, and are actually at hand in others, due to lack

live stock have ranged into the higher mountains rather early. There is still ample feed, however, and live stock continue in fine condition as a rule, though the outlook requires good rains in the near future, for both hay and ranges.

Nevada—Feed was plentiful through June and stock continued in good to excellent condition, though the ranges at the lower elevations were drying rapidly during the last two weeks. Stock are feeding on the higher ranges.

Idaho—The month was practically rainless except for a few thunder-showers in northern counties which afforded temporary relief from the drought. Elsewhere, especially in

tered showers which were of local benefit to ranges, especially in mountain districts, though the drought has been rather seriously felt on all lower ranges, and some meadows are being pastured. So far, however, there has been ample feed for keeping the stock generally in fair to good condition.

Colorado—Precipitation was deficient generally and many ranges need rain, though live stock continues good to excellent as a rule. (Grand Junction: The lower ranges were very dry at the end of the month, but were better at greater altitudes; feed continues sufficient, however, and live stock will be in good condition. Rains are greatly needed for all ranges, es-



Some Queally Sheep Co. Ewes For the Salt Lake Ram Sale

of water; and native hay is not doing very well. There is already some concern locally as to the outlook for winter feed and rain must come in the not distant future to assure a growth on the open winter ranges. Live stock, especially sheep, have gone in large numbers to the high ranges earlier than usual, where feed and moisture have been ample. Hence the animals have put on flesh in a satisfactory manner, and are in practically all cases reported in good condition at the close of the month.

Utah—June was one of the warmest and driest of record, widespread areas receiving no appreciable precipitation since the end of May. The lower ranges especially have suffered, and

eastern counties the drought situation has become rather serious, and the lower ranges were badly in need of rain. Sheep have gone to the higher ranges earlier than usual, and all stock have had ample feed to date. Both range and hay will be scarce unless good rains come soon.

Montana—The weather for June was highly unfavorable for ranges, and while stock have retained their good condition remarkably well, they are being moved to better ranges in large numbers, and some reports indicate that they are getting thin. Stock water is becoming scarce in many localities, and general and heavy rains are much needed.

Wyoming—There were some scat-

pecially fall feed. Alfalfa hay promises very good.

Western Texas—Copious and timely rains were general and an excellent growth of feed was sustained, resulting in most favorable conditions of live stock. Water was plentiful.

New Mexico—Showers were ample and range good, except locally toward the end of the month in southwestern counties where rain was needed. Live stock did well and were thriving. **Roswell**—Ranges excellent, but available feed below average because of having been killed in recent years. Rainfall was copious, being the wettest year to date since 1894.

Arizona—There was practically no rain excepting a few local showers in

the last week. The range, however, withstood the drought very well until toward the end of the month when all lower areas, and especially the north-western plateau counties, were greatly in need of rain. The larger areas that were actually stocked, however, were affording ample feed, and stock was in good condition as a rule.

California—Live stock continues in excellent condition and most all are now feeding on their summer ranges. Lowland pastures are drying rapidly, but those in the mountains continue good. Rain would help mountain pastures but would do more harm than good in the valleys at this season of the year. There will be a shortage of the third and fourth alfalfa hay crops owing to failing irrigation water.

Oregon—Baker City—Stock are in good condition. Mountain ranges very good, but lower ranges poor. Grass is drying up everywhere, and unless rain comes very soon there will be a grave shortage of feed for the winter. Irrigation water is low.

Washington—Walla Walla: The low ranges are getting quite dry, this being one of the driest Junes of record here. Most stock are now in the higher ranges, which are in good condition. Stock generally are in good condition.

WHY RAMS ARE LARGE

One of our readers has asked us why Hampshires and Cotswolds imported from England are larger than home-bred ones. The answer is feed. The British breeder has the reputation of being the best live stock breeder in the world. A part of this reputation is due to the fact that he is the greatest feeder in the world, and in the production of live stock, feed and breed go hand in hand. No man, regardless of where he lives, can ever attain distinction as a breeder unless he is a liberal feeder. The British sheep breeder begins his feeding operations before the lamb is born by keeping his ewes and rams in the pink of condition. The lamb is born thrifty, and he is never allowed to stop growing until he

reaches maturity. While the lamb is suckling the ewe is fed, and at two weeks of age the young lamb is eating grain or oil cake. When he goes to pasture, in addition to his grain, he is hurdled on turnips or rape or clover, and after weaning, the same feed is fed. Turnips and oil cake are the standby of British sheepmen, and have more to do with the size of imported sheep than anything else. On the other hand, American sheep breeders are notoriously poor feeders. We begrudge our sheep everything except grass. Hence, it takes our sheep about two years to reach the same size the British show as yearlings. There can be nothing in the breeding that would make our sheep smaller, for every Lincoln, Cotswold, Hampshire and Shropshire bred in America has descended from sires and dams that were imported. We don't believe, however, that the British will long excel us in the matter of feed. The last few years we have made much progress.

We think in point of breeding, our American bred sheep are in every particular as good as imported sheep. In fact, we think that in Cotswolds, we are raising a better sheep than was ever bred among the Cotswolds of the old country.

SHEEP STEALING.

Daylight theft of sheep valued at \$10,000 has sent sheriffs and other officers scurrying throughout the country in search of the bold rustlers. The herder in charge of the flock was drugged by two men whose identity authorities have failed to establish. Later the sheep were recovered across the Idaho line from Beaverhead county, but the perpetrators made good their escape.—L. S.

SHEARING IN MONTANA

We are having the driest season around here that I have ever seen, and I came here in 1899. We are, however, managing to get along some way. The shearing plant has been in operation since the fifth of this month, with

twenty-five to twenty-eight machines, and a large number of sheep are shorn. Another week will finish up the shearing here, as there will not be so many sheep sheared this year as usual on account of the scarcity of water. Sheep are shearing the heaviest they have for many years.

SEVER HAGEN, Montana.

LAMB LIVER.

When millions are going meat hungry it seems impossible that there would be any waste of meat. The packers may be able to save everything but the squeal of the hog, but they have not been able to practice similar economics with lambs through no fault of theirs. About 90 per cent of the sheep and lamb livers from the packing houses get into the tank, because they cannot find sale for it.

Spring lamb liver is more tasty than calves' liver and is often substituted for it at restaurants. From older lambs the liver is not quite so palatable, but it is too good food to be wasted.

Lamb's liver is offered in 35 to 40 pound cans either fresh or frozen at a ridiculously low price. For instance it sold at 5½ cents to 6 cents a pound wholesale in April when prime lambs were selling at 33 cents and rib cuts were bringing 42 cents.

The lamb livers are small, which makes it difficult to slice suitable sized pieces, but sizable pieces can be made by cutting the long way.

There is a problem here for domestic science teachers to attack. A cheap and wholesome meat food is being made into tankage because people of moderate means do not know of it or do not know how to prepare it. It seems strange that the general lack of lamb appreciation should not carry down to the liver, for it must be admitted that the meat is not popular except in the East and New England. Some day the rigid, confining of the channel of demand will give way and the head waters of appreciation will carry the wave of popularity over the wide land.

The following two recipes indicate two appetizing ways that the liver may be served:

Lamb's Liver—Long Beach.

Soak liver in cold water, then wipe dry and cut into slices about one-fourth of an inch thick. Mix into two tablespoonfuls of flour a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper; dip slices of liver into it; cut half pound of bacon into thin slices and fry in frying pan. Have ready a hot dish, put bacon on it; fry slices of liver in bacon fat; when cooked, place in the center of hot platter with bacon arranged around. Put into pan a tablespoonful of flour, stir until brown, then add a cup of water, cook a few minutes and then pour it over the liver. Garnish the top of liver with an onion cut into wheels and sprigs of parsley.

Liver Loaf.

- 1 pound lamb's liver.
- 1 cupful sauce (from liquor liver is cooked in).
- 3 tablespoonful fat.
- 2 tablespoonful cut onion.
- 1 teaspoonful celery salt or
- 1 tablespoonful dried celery top.
- 1 teaspoonful salt.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ grated nutmeg.
- 1 tablespoonful Worcestershire.
- 1 cupful cold boiled rice.
- 1 egg.

Remove skin and veins from liver. Melt two tablespoonfuls fat, add liver, cut in thin slices and brown quickly. Add onion, salt and pepper, and one cupful boiling water. Cover and cook until tender. Remove from pan, add water to liquor left to make one cupful. Stir in one tablespoonful fat and two tablespoonfuls of flour mixed together. Cook until thick. Put liver and rice through meat chopper. Add Worcestershire and gravy. Form into loaf put in a hot oven and bake until brown. Serve with tomato sauce.

L. L. H.

KILLING COYOTES

Extensive destruction of live stock, particularly sheep, has been reported in eastern Lewis County, Washington, by W. B. Gunnoe, government hunter.

Gunnoe has made a great record destroying predatory wild animals in eastern Washington, and now expects to be transferred for three or four months to the other district. He will take a party of hunters from Pendleton, Ore., to clean out coyotes, wildcats, wolves and cougars, which run in numbers in the order named. Bands of sheep in western Washington are not large, but a partial canvass of the losses showed killings of fourteen to forty head of sheep and goats per band.

G. N. A.

IN NEW MEXICO

The lambing period is just about over in this locality, and most sheepmen report a good per cent. Range has been good, but help rather scarce.

The next move will be to get our sheep on the reserve, which is always a tiresome one, but once there, the sheepman's mind is at rest for a little while anyhow.

The wool clip in the San Juan basin sold at from 40 to 48 cents. A few of the large clips were consigned.

The next question is, What will we get for our lambs this fall? If the market goes to pieces again this fall, as it did last, we will see a lot of sheepmen in the country getting out of business if they can. At the high cost of running an outfit, and lambs selling around ten cents a pound, as they did last fall, we simply can't afford to take the hardships for what there is in the game.

J. F. RIDENOUR.

WOOL IN MONTANA.

In Montana the wool season is drawing to a close. Probably on July 1st 80 per cent of the wool in that state has been sold or consigned. The prices have ranged up to 62c. We have read of two very small outfits of unusually good wool that obtained as high as 62c per pound. Many of the fine clips have sold at from 58c to 60c per pound, and the average price paid for Montana wools will be somewhere around 56c. Of territory wools, Mon-

tana always leads in the quality of her clip. Her wool is lighter in shrinkage, due to the fact that Montana is a grass country, and the dust and sand so common in other territory sections, are absent. Montana wools have moved at about 5c to 6c a pound more than the growers anticipated, and we believe that state will consider this year the most satisfactory wool year it has ever had.

FINDING FIVE FARMERS WHO KILL THEIR OWN LAMB AND MUTTON

All farm paper editors realize that the American sheep industry cannot be prosperous unless more people eat lamb. Most of them think that the way to start the ball rolling is for the farmers themselves to occasionally partake of the meat. But each editor has a different idea as to what kind of a story will best bring this about.

The wielder of the mighty shears and muscilage brush at one publishing house wished his story to be the experience of a number of farmers, who had provided their households with meat from their flocks. How they did it, why they did it, and how long they had been doing it would interest his readers more than a reiteration of the statements that "Farmers are not but should" do so and so. His judgment was good. Farm papers must be more than authentic these days, they must be inviting and appealing. Facts they must deal with, to be sure, but the facts must be candy-coated or the public will not swallow them.

But the trouble lay in finding the five farmers. The last census figures show that about half a million sheep are farm-killed every year and estimates indicate that there has been little change in the number since then. But so far not a farmer has been found that will tell his story. It is surprising how few big sheep owners will talk or write on this subject for information. Native conservatism may be responsible for part of this, but lack of experience is the more common reason.

L. L. H.

IN WESTERN WYOMING.

Cokeville, Wyoming, is generally the high wool spot in Wyoming, by reason of the fact that it raises $\frac{3}{8}$ blood wool of very light shrinkage and very high luster, due to the use of Lincoln rams. This crossbred wool usually tops the Wyoming market, but this year, on account of crossbred wools being out of fashion, wools have not been readily sold in the Cokeville district. However, late in June, several of the leading clips in and around Cokeville sold at from 52 to 53c per pound. The growers had hoped to obtain 55c to 56c in that section. Some of them have not accepted the offers and have forwarded their wool on consignment.

THE DUAL PURPOSE SHEEP

Some interesting experiments in cross-breeding have been conducted in recent years under the auspices of the department of Agriculture, New South Wales. The trials at the Wagga Experiment Farm began in 1910, and others have been carried on at Bathurst, Cowra, and Glen Innes establishments. The main points aimed at were to demonstrate the most profitable cross for wool and mutton, and also to show at what ages the crosses can be most profitably marketed. Regard is also being paid to the importance of ascertaining which are the most suitable sheep to breed in the several principal districts in which crossbreds flourish.

Returns for five years at the Wagga Farm are supposed to have brought the experiment to a close there, and Mr. J. W. Mathews, the state sheep and wool expert, has recently reviewed the work and its results. In all cases the sheep used have not been costly, but have been of good average standard, within the means of the average farmer. Type and uniformity have been regarded in selecting the rams, and also the flock ewes, and, of course, the sheep have been kept under ordinary conditions, except that in severe times an adequate supply of feed has been provided. Wool with carcase has been

the main objective, and, as might be expected, the experiments have shown that dual purpose can only be obtained by using long-wool rams with the merino. The carcase and fleece weights have proved interesting and useful, as indicating the variations in values between the crosses. The following table shows some of these comparisons:

	Border			Leicester		
	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.	
Body	168	10		173	12	178
Fleece	15	10		11	13	10

These figures are taken to show that a cross which produces the greatest body weight is unlikely to carry the highest weight of fleece. Thus, the Border-Leicester demonstrates its superiority in weight, but takes third place in wool. **WOOL RECORD.**

POWER BALING WOOL

The power press which is being used by Adams-McGill Co. for baling wool is what is known as the Farrier press, built by Humble and Son, Vulvan foundry, Geelong, Victoria, Australia.

The press has been used by the Adams-McGill Co. for two years and has given general satisfaction. It makes a bale 28 by 28 by 54 inches and is an attractive looking package of the right size to load into an ordinary box-car and of which will admit of minimum carload as the bales are compressed to 515 pounds average, equal to a little more than twenty pounds to the cubic foot, which satisfies the requirements for baled wool in order to get the special freight rate.

It requires three men to operate the press expeditiously, and that size crew of men, working with judgment can easily bale all the wool from twenty-five to thirty machines.

Instead of the ordinary bag, used for packing wool, a sack made of extra heavy burlap to fit the press is used. These burlap sacks are called wool packs and are furnished by any manufacturer of burlap bags. This spring, the packs cost \$2.13 each.

After the wool is compressed into

the packs, the bale is wired with two No. 12 wire ties which go around the bale and hold it in shape and do not allow it to spring out of proportion when the compression is taken off by releasing the press plunger. The open ends of the packs are then sewed up and the bale is ready for shipment.

The power required for these presses is from eight to ten horsepower. A nine horsepower Fairbanks-Morse engine was used this year and did the work perfectly.

FEATURES OF JUNE TRADE

Subsidence of the heavy run of Texas sheep and goats which was largely responsible for the slump.

A backward movement of Southern lambs, a free run of California stuff and a generous sprinkling of Westerns.

One of the worst breaks in sheep, both ewes and wethers, also yearlings and heavy lambs, the trade has ever known under normal conditions.

Practical disappearance of a market for cull sheep.

Lack of demand for breeding and feeding stock. **J. E. P.**

NEW ZEALAND RAM PRICES.

At the Dunedin, New Zealand, ram sale held in April of this year, the following prices for stud rams were obtained:

Leicesters, from \$30.00 to \$205.00.

Romneys, from \$40.00 to \$180.00.

Corriedales, from \$40.00 to \$75.00

Among the range rams, the following prices obtained:

Lincolns, from \$30.00 to \$45.00.

Corriedales, from \$25.00 to \$35.00.

Romneys, from \$20.00 to \$35.00.

Leicesters, from \$12.50 to \$22.50.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

In the May WOOL GROWER we published a photo of a sheep dog owned by a man in Idaho. From this publication the man had sixteen inquiries, and sold every dog he had to offer. He thinks advertising pays.

DIPPING UNDER THE SHOWER— SPRAY PROCESS

J. C. Findlay

The writer with Mr. John Hay left Rock Springs, Wyoming, by auto for

lutely efficient and the "dipping" of the sheep by this method leaves nothing to be desired.

The features which stand out in this shower-spray system are:

First: There is no difficulty what-

either direct or indirect after-effects. Under the swimming method sheep while immersed will swallow some of the dipping fluid which poisons the system to a greater or less degree, with the result that both wool and carcass suffer in growth until the sheep has recovered from the effects. This indirect setback means a direct loss to the grower.

Fourth: The sheep to be "dipped" are sprayed in lots of from 200 to 250.

The plant at the Pacific Creek Ranch was built by the Western Contract Company of Salt Lake City under the Findlay Patent; and a description will be interesting.

Two spraying pens are built side by side, large enough to hold 250 sheep each and joining each, a draining pen.

First one spraying pen is filled and while the sheep are being sprayed the second pen is being filled so that spraying goes on continuously.

After spraying the sheep are let into the draining pens and all surplus dipping fluid flows back to mixing tanks to be used over again.

Each spraying pen has 66 nozzles of novel construction, set not only over the sheep but along the sides, bottom



Spraying Pens—One Being Sprayed While the Other is Filling

a seventy-mile trip due north to his Pacific Creek ranch. The road which took up through some very fine plateau country, was not good traveling. The lack of rain over the Western states during the past few months has left the roads badly cut up and dusty. We arrived on the ranch at 8 o'clock and on this occasion was thankful for the extra hour of daylight given us by the daylight saving bill, as we were able to start up the shower-spray plant with clear water, and so enticing did the shower-spray appear to the many onlookers that several availed themselves of a shower bath.

Early next morning the plant was demonstrated in a more practical way by filling the cement mixing tanks with 2000 gallons of dipping fluid and the real dipping operation was started. The first band of sheep, which numbered 2,700 ewes with their lambs, were put through in the remarkably short time of forty (40) minutes.

A thorough examination by critics after the sheep had passed through the shower-spray pen in which each lot of sheep remain two and one-half to three minutes was convincing that the spraying was not only rapid but abso-

ever in running the sheep into the dipping pens; they wrangle far more readily than when being driven into shearing pens. It is more humane and far easier on the men as compared with the rough handling by driving



Sheep Passing From a Spraying Pen to a Draining Pen

through a swimming vat.

Second: Only three to four men required to operate the entire spraying system and pens.

Third: The sheep do not suffer from

and ends, and the dipping fluid is pumped through these nozzles by a ten H. P. engine and a three-inch centrifugal high pressure pump, resulting in a whirling needle spray over the en-

tire body. The screening arrangement which filters the dip of all dirt, loose wool fibres, and all foreign matter is simple and effective and the fluid returns to mixing tanks in practically the same condition as when first mixed.

Forty thousand sheep were put through this plant without it becoming necessary to clean out the mixing tank, showing this system to be economical in the use of dipping material.

A duplicate of the Pacific Creek plant was installed at Dell, Montana, for Mathews-Peyre Bros. of the Dell Mercantile Company, where there has been great trouble this year with ticks.

A similar plant is now being constructed on W. H. Gottsche's ranch forty miles south of Rock Springs, Wyoming as the direct result of the efficiency of the Pacific Creek plant.

WYOMING WOOL.

Jesse Crosby, one of the well known sheep men of the Shoshone Valley, Wyoming, during the last week closed deals that were sizeable enough to satisfy the most fastidious. He sold to a St. Louis wool concern \$1,000,000 worth of this year's clip and received for it an average price of 50c. To the Henry Sales Sheep Co. of Cody he sold \$60,000 worth of yearlings to be delivered shortly.—L. S.

EFFECTS OF HOT WEATHER ON MEAT CONSUMPTION & PRICES

Chicago, Ill.—During the first two or three weeks of hot weather each season the demand for meat is considerably lessened. Although the lessened demand applies to all meats, the change is more noticeable in the demand for cuts from fore-quarters of beef. The larger percentage of roasts, boiling pieces and stews are cut from fore-quarters, while steaks are cut from hindquarters. The time required to cook roasts and stews and the amount of extra heat necessary as compared to that required to cook steak are responsible in a large measure for this condition during warm weather. This has been especially true of the

Chicago meat market for the past two weeks. There has been a continuous over-supply of beef, and although carcass prices have declined, wholesalers hesitate to reduce the prices of hind-quarters very much because of the uncertain demand for the forequarters. Hindquarters are selling at wholesale from \$7.00 to \$8.00 and in some cases up to \$10 more than forequarters of the same grade. Chucks that sold three weeks ago from \$16 to \$18 per cwt. are now selling from \$11 to \$12 per cwt. Ribs are anywhere from \$3 to \$8 per cwt. lower than three weeks ago. The wholesaler endeavors to price the cuts so as to make the carcass break a satisfactory total, consequently when hindquarters are in much more demand than forequarters the difference in price widens. Chucks generally are used for roasts and boiling pieces, but most of it could just as well be cut into steaks. The quality of steaks cut from chucks corresponds very favorably with the meat cut from rounds of corresponding grades. The consumer should be able to buy a chuck steak based on present wholesale prices at a price per pound of about one-half what a sirloin or porterhouse would cost. By increasing his consumption of forequarter meat, the consumer would obtain good meat at a comparatively lower price.

RECORD PRICES FOR SPRING CLOTHING

According to the prediction of the president of the National Association of Clothiers the prices of men's clothing next spring will be the highest in the history of the industry. Good clothes will have to retail at from \$50 to \$75, as it will take a year before the mills and the manufacturers can catch up with their orders. This generation will never see the prices of 1914 again, and it is his belief that the prices this fall will be about the usual standard in the industry for the next fifteen years. The mills are about three months late in starting the season, and the fall demand has been about 50 per cent for wool goods and

30 per cent for worsteds, whereas the mill equipment is designed to turn out about the reverse proportions.

Extremely high prices appear to be no barrier to business, however, and retailers expect to sell more high-priced clothing than ever next fall and winter. Overcoats have not shown as large an increase in price as have suits. Retailers are buying relatively more of the conservative styles, and in the larger cities the waist-seam model for fall and winter is expected to be a slow mover, although the clothiers in the smaller towns expect its vogue to continue until next spring.—Transcript.

OREGON EWES

The annual importation of breeding sheep from eastern Oregon, to take the place of animals exported as mutton, has begun in the Yakima valley, Wash. Dan McKie purchased 1100 head there late in June, and Thomas Smith has unloaded at Ellensburg, Wash., seven carloads purchased at Seneca, Ore. Most of the young stock for Yakima breeders comes from this section, although some are secured in Idaho and Montana. G. N. A.

OREGON WOOL SOLD

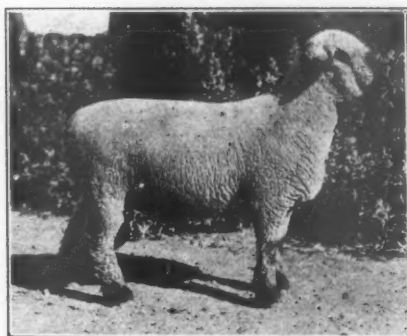
Practically all of the wool in Lake County, Oregon, has been sold. But about three clips remain to be disposed of and these are being held by the owners in the expectation of getting 55 cents.

Most of the wool shipped from Lakeview, Oregon, totalling approximately 1,500,000 pounds—was purchased by Eiseman Brothers of Boston, Mass., other buyers being the Koshland Company and E. H. Tryon. The prices received varied from 45 cents to slightly better than 51 cents, the bulk of the clips going at 48 cents and 49 cents.

Because of the mild winter and good feed, the wool clip this spring was exceptionally good, averaging about eight pounds per head. This is the highest average for at least twelve years past. D. F. B.

Hampshires

Panamas



One of our Yearling Rams.

We offer for this season several hundred **Hampshire Yearling Rams** as well as a large number of Ram Lambs. These are big, hardy, well marked, pure bred Hampshires raised in the mountains. They are the kind that satisfy range breeders.

We also offer **500 Yearling Panama Rams**—the best we ever bred. Our Panamas have given wonderful results for many years and breed as true to type as any other breed. They represent the last word in wool and mutton.

LAIDLAW & BROCKIE

MULDOON, IDAHO

WHEN YOU ARE SHIPPING SHEEP

You can always be assured of the
full measure of the market
if you bill them to

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO	SOUTH OMAHA	DENVER	SIoux CITY
EAST ST. LOUIS	KANSAS CITY	SO. ST. JOSEPH	
SO. ST. PAUL	EAST BUFFALO	FORT WORTH	EL PASO

Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd

Breeders of High-Class Registered and Pure Bred Sheep

Rambouillets

Hampshires

Lincolns



Group of Registered Rambouillet Rams of right type and quality

With present prevailing high cost of producing both Wool and Mutton it will pay you better than ever before to use the best breeding stock obtainable.



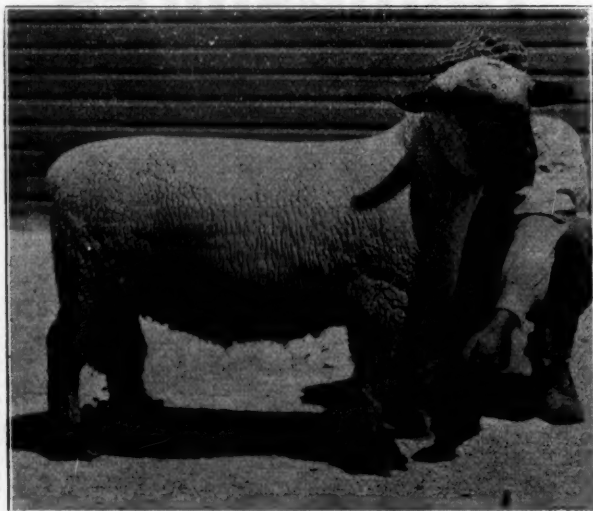
Group of Registered Hampshire Rams of right type and quality

Inspection and Correspondence Invited

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, Ltd.

Weiser, Idaho

HAMPSHIRE



A Son of My \$1600 Ram

At the Salt Lake Sale in 1917 I paid \$1600 for the top Hampshire ram—in 1918 I bought the top ram for \$1700. Both these rams are in my flock. My ewes are either imported or selected from America's best flocks. I have a choice lot of Yearling and Ram Lambs to select from and have over 100 head for sale. Believing that blood would tell, I have bought only the world's best sheep and I ought to raise some of its best Hampshires. I also offer 150 yearling Hampshire Range Rams and 100 purebred unregistered Hampshire ewes.

**If you want the best
buy from Detweiler
---if you want just
ordinary Hampshires
buy anywhere.**

D. F. DETWEILER

FILER, IDAHO.



Laramie-Boy, Jr., 1st prize aged ram Chicago International, 1918. Bred by F. S. King Bros. Co.

**F. S. King Bros.
Company**

LARAMIE, WYOMING



Breeders of

Rambouillet

and

Corriedale

Sheep

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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RETAIL PRICES.

Mr. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange, stated in an address not long ago that beef should be retailing at 10 to 15 cents less and lamb at 10 cents less than prevailing prices. That Mr. Brown is correct is not open to doubt. The wholesale price of meats has dropped 3 to 6 cents per pound since livestock started downward. In fact, the decline in wholesale meat prices is as great as is justified by the decline in the price of livestock.

In all the agitation against the packers and throughout the entire investigation of the Federal Trade Commission, no official was found to intimate that there was even a possibility that the retailer was the party guilty of making meat too high. The packers were few in number, and their aggregate business was very large, so it was safe and popular for press and public men to point to them as the culprits. But the daily papers, members of Congress, and Federal Trade Commission, all knew that the retailer was the only man connected with the production or handling of meats who was taking more than a fair share of profit. It was not popular to attack the retailer, for there were many of him; he had lots of votes, and being a small operator, was entitled to sympathy. The daily papers could not breathe a word against the local retailer, for they were all good "advertisers", and that's where

the daily paper gets its money.

We do not suppose that at the end of the year the retail butcher has made too much money, nor do we think he makes any larger profit than he has to make on a pound of meat. But we are certain that he represents an unsound economic development for which there is no place in this country. The retail butcher is so numerous, so wasteful, so unnecessary, that it is indeed astonishing that a progressive people will tolerate him. We have reached that stage in meat production when livestock cannot be produced at a lower cost; the profit taken by the big packer cannot be reduced, and the only place an appreciable cut in the price of meats can be made is through the retailer. The best way to make a cut, then, is to force the big packer into the retail meat business. In this way the price of meat to the consumer could be reduced six to seven cents per pound. Instead of directing attacks on the packing industry, Congress should be devising constructive legislation for the packing industry. Let's turn the whole meat industry over to the packers and give the government full authority to regulate their practices.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

The President has at last returned from his tour of Europe to attend to the duties for which he was elected. No doubt those people in Europe who are interested in maintaining orderly government will be glad to be relieved of his constant preachments about democracy, which have been so much misunderstood by the radicals of Europe. The President left us at the most critical period in our history—a time when the best thought of the nation was needed to solve reconstruction problems which are always greater than the problems of war. But in his absence the country prospered, and with the exception of a decline in rainfall and a marked shortage of water for irrigation purposes, we see no bad effect that may be directly attributable to his absence.

That Mr. Wilson accomplished any-

thing in Europe we are extremely doubtful. His League of Nations will no doubt prove a mischief-making document that will lead the United States into constant trouble, if it does not actually turn the world against us. We trust that the senate, the only treaty-making body under our constitution, will carefully scrutinize this League business before they endorse it. Our President spent eight months discussing this thing in Europe, so our senate is entitled to time in which at least to read the treaty over before they endorse it, the President and Schedule K. Taft notwithstanding. It would seem to us, however, more appropriate if the senate would delay endorsing the League of Nations until the War Department completes the construction of the permanent frontier defenses that it is now erecting between the United States and Mexico. These will be the first border forts erected to protect us from invasion, and they are erected under the rule of Woodrow—the father of the League of Nations—a league that makes war impossible?

THE PACKERS' CASE

A circular that we have tells us that the Kendrick bill, regarding the packing industry, has again been introduced in Congress. While we believe the packer should be regulated by being placed under the constant supervision of the Department of Agriculture, we are opposed to the Kendrick bill and believe that less than 25 per cent of sheep and cattle growers favor it. The Kendrick bill prohibits packers from owning stockyards, refrigerator cars or cold storage plants. These three institutions are integral parts of any packing industry and ought to be owned and operated by the same party that operates the packing plant. A packer would not be justified in building a packing plant unless he knew someone would operate a stockyard in connection therewith. He can only have that assurance by either owning or having the right to own, the stockyard. Refrigerator cars are absolutely essential to every large packing indus-

try. If the packer does not own his refrigerator cars he has no assurance that the railroads will furnish them to him when he orders them. We believe that if the packer is denied the right to own refrigerator cars the time will frequently come when the packing plants will be closed up because these refrigerator cars are in Maine or Florida hauling potatoes or grape fruit. The Kendrick bill limits its operation to packers doing \$500,000 or more business. We think the packer doing over \$25,000 worth of business is just as much in need of regulation as the big packer. The Kendrick bill does not touch the retailer of meats and he is the party most in need of regulation. We hope that someone will draft a bill along sane lines that will regulate the packer, big and little, the commission men, the feed and stockyard operators, the retailers and wholesalers of meats and the men who handle wool and hides. Let us not try to embarrass the packer by taking away the instruments with which he does business, but give him sane, decent regulation that will free the country from such venomous attacks as have been made on the meat industry during the past two years.

SOLID IVORY.

In issuing a letter on sheep husbandry one of the camouflage bureaus maintained by Armour & Co. has the following to say:

"Sheep producers and economists agree that the clip of wool pays for the keep of the sheep, and the income from the sale of mutton and lamb is clear profit, or largely profit."

This is one of the most ridiculous assertions we have ever read. It is just the same kind of bunk that is being handed out by the "more sheep" enthusiasts all over the country, and which keeps the sheep industry in a constantly unsettled condition. Of all farm animals, sheep only exceed beef steers in profit, and not always do they do that well. Either the dairy cow or the hog pay better than sheep, and require no more care. As to the wool

clip paying the expense of running a ewe, it will not pay 40 per cent of it. And unless the lambing is above the average, the lamb and wool together will not any more than pay the ewe's expense for one year. It costs less to run sheep in the range states than it does in the farm states, yet the Tariff Board in 1912, after a most searching examination of the books of our best sheep outfits, found that their average profit was 6 per cent interest on the investment, and the money they borrowed was actually costing them 10 per cent.

Today the cost of running a ewe one year in Idaho will average \$10.00. She will yield 7½ pounds of wool at 50c, or \$3.75 total income from wool. Idaho has saved its largest lamb crop this year, probably 80 per cent. If these lambs average \$9.00 net to the producer, they will do more than anyone expects. This would give an average lamb income per ewe of \$7.20. This, added to the income from wool, gives a gross income of \$10.95 per ewe, leaving a profit of 95c per head, which again is above the average profit made per ewe, either here or in the farm states.

If the National Wool Grower should publish a statement setting forth that Armour & Co's. profit last year was 200 per cent, it would be just as close to the truth as their statement that "wool pays the expense of running a ewe, and the lamb is profit."

HOGS TO THE ARGENTINE

Recently a large shipment of several hundred brood sows was made to South America. Hog breeders everywhere, government agents and the farm papers, are all enthusiastic about this new market for breeding hogs.

These hogs will return to plague every American stockman. South America has not before taken any interest in hog raising—they were content with sheep and cattle. But the Argentine can raise hogs as fat and at half the cost of Iowa. There is no reason why Argentine pork in the next ten years should not sell in New York

City at one-half the cost of Iowa pork. Up until now American farmers have had a monopoly of the world's trade in pork. Other countries had taken but little interest in hog raising. But a few boosters, not satisfied with the prosperous position of our farmers, are industriously urging the farmers of the whole world to raise hogs. In order to take in a few paltry South American dollars from the sale of some breeding sows, we are introducing the South American farmer to an animal that has been the main standby of the American farmer and done more to make him prosperous than any other animal. We should have been satisfied with that. For every dollar that South America pays us for a brood sow now she will sell us \$1,000 worth of pork in the not distant future.

STATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

While the President has been in Europe trying to establish amicable relations between the different nations of the world the State Livestock Sanitary Boards of Western states have been busy erecting Chinese walls between the different states to prevent the **sheep of one state** moving into another. Ostensibly these regulations were to prevent the spread of scab but in reality **they are to prevent** the sheep of one state eating the grass in another. We are willing it seems, that wool and mutton may be grown in China or Africa and sent to the people of the United States without any restrictions, but the people of one Western state are not willing to admit the sheep of a sister state without enforcing fool quarantine regulations that injure the sheep and burden the owner with expense. For instance, Montana has now passed a law requiring that sheep entering that state must be dipped and quarantined for a period of ninety days on land owned or leased by the owner of the sheep. The dipping was bad enough but to force quarantine on deeded land simply excludes sheep from going into Montana. If other states would enact similar leg-

isolation against Montana and they have just as much reason for doing so, not a single Montana lamb could move into a Western state. In the last five years Montana has sold more than one million breeding ewes to surrounding states. If these states had maintained as unfair a law as Montana does, not a one of those sheep could have moved. Of course, outside rams will now be shut out of Montana so that Montana sheepmen will be forced to pay more for their rams and in some cases will have to use an inferior product. We do not believe that 10 per cent of Montana sheepmen favor this unfair interference with interstate traffic. Montana has just as much sheep scab as the surrounding states and always had a great deal more lip and leg disease than here neighbors. She has no sound reason for a "holier than thou air." We only refer to Montana because her regulations are a little more assinine than other Western states.

State regulations do not prevent the spread of scab, but they do cause untold suffering to the sheep and mil-

lions of dollars expense to their owners.

Frankly we think all state live stock sanitary offices should be abolished and the Federal government should take over the entire live stock sanitary work.

ALIEN SHEEPMEN

Throughout the Western states we have a large class of aliens engaged in running sheep upon the public domain. These men do not intend to become citizens of the United States, they do not own land or improved ranches, nor do they respect the range rights of established sheep- and cattlemen. When the draft was calling men to the colors they claimed exemption on the ground that they were residents of a country not engaged in the war. This class of sheepman is a nuisance for which there is no longer any room in the range country. No one ought to be allowed to use the public domain unless he is a citizen of the United States and every alien user of the public domain

who asked exemption from the draft on the grounds that he was not a citizen ought to be deported.

The National Wool Growers Association has taken this matter up with members of Congress and if a way can be found we shall try to abate this nuisance.

EXTREMES

It is reported that the first week in July saw cull ewes wholesaling in Chicago at one cent per pound dressed. To what extremes we go. Only a little while back one-half the people of these United States was telling the other half that if it continued to eat lamb we should soon run out of wool for clothing. It was a dismal picture painted by the Ladies' Home Journal. It showed the little lamb and the big sheep and advised the public not to eat the lamb so it might grow up. The lamb has grown up and we find it going to canners at one cent per pound. The Ladies' Home Journal and other papers were busy trying to reduce the

Yearling Lincoln Rams

I offer 80 head of pure bred Lincoln Yearling Rams. These are from heavy shearing ewes. The past three years' average of my wool is 15.9 pounds per head. I also have 75 February Lincoln Ram Lambs for sale.

DAVID W. KASSENS, Wendell, Idaho

Hampshires

**Registered Hampshire Ram
Lambs. Some Good Studs.**

Write **R. B. SMITH AND SONS**
Yellowstone View Stock Farm,
Livingston, Mont.

Cotswolds



Our Type of Cotswold.

J. E. Magleby & Sons
Monroe, Utah

**BREEDERS OF
Cotswold Sheep**

**We will offer 35 Rams
similar to the one at the
top of this ad at the Salt
Lake Ram Sale, August
26 to 29.**

consumption of meat but now that there is a surplus we don't see them trying to find a market for it. Maybe they would if someone paid them.

Wool growers will never realize the service rendered to them by the National Wool Grower during the past few years. When many people, including sheepmen who should have known better, sheep papers and farm papers generally were crying for "more sheep" the National Wool Grower pursued the even tenor of its way, always confident that this country and the world had an adequate supply of wool and mutton, and that the real problem was to find a market for these products already in existence. During the insane "more sheep" campaign we were criticized by friend and foe. A party in Detroit suggested that they tar and feather us—someone in St. Louis threatened to ride us out of the country on a rail. Herbert Hoover hoped "that when the final blacklist was written we would not be on it" but by inference he thought we would be. Regardless of all this, the National Wool Grower assured the public that the supply of sheep and wool was adequate for all our needs and that any undue increase in sheep production would bring disaster later. We knew all the while that any person with the power of speech could holler "more sheep," but that these parties were utterly impotent when it came to doing any constructive thing toward finding a market for the surplus wool and mutton.

RICE GROWING

The rice industry of northern California is developing with great rapidity and fabulous profits are being reaped by producers. From Red Bluff south to almost Sacramento, teams and tractors are busy leveling land for rice production. Rice grows under the water so it is necessary to level the land and dyke it, so it can constantly be kept under about three inches of water until the rice is well grown. The land that is being planted to rice is the low lands that did not previously grow profitable crops.

FOR SALE!

**1000 one- and two-year-old
SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

By Imported Canadian Sires and
Purebred Ewes. For further
particulars call or address:

C. E. BARNHART

Phone No. 251-F-2 Suisun, Cal.

A. J. KNOLLIN
POCATELLO, IDAHO

Breeder of Pure Bred Live Stock

Established Flocks of Pure Bred
Sheep—Rambouillets, Cotswolds,
Lincolns, Shropshires, Oxfords,
Hampshires, Romneys.

**Rams for 1919 Service for Sale.
Also a Few Ewes.**

**Also breeder of Belgian Horses and
Berkshire Hogs**

**Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Halse
Grange, Brackley, England (late
of Egerton, Kent).**

Exporters of all breeds of stock,
draft horses, beef breeds of cattle
and show and breeding flocks of
sheep a specialty. You can buy im-
ported stock cheaper through us than
in any other way, and we hope to get
your inquiry at once, so that we can
fit you out before this country is
skinned of good stock, as it soon will
be now that the war is over.

CROSSBREDS

I have for sale 25 Crossbred Year-
ling Rams sired by Lincolns im-
ported from New Zealand and out
of pure Rambouillet ewes.

S. W. McClure
BLISS, IDAHO

Lincoln Ewes

I have sold my farm and want to
sell 5 registered two-year-old Lincoln
ewes, one two-year-old ram and four
lambs. These are exceptionally choice
Lincolns. The lot for \$550.

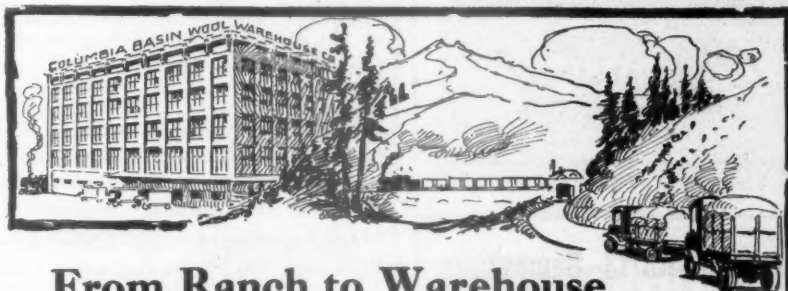
MAX J. KENEDY,
Fredonia, Kans.

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

June trade developed further declines in prices of sheep and lambs. Fat sheep fell to a new low position for many months past, and at market quotations fat ewes were worth about half as much as lambs. Packers contended that clipped sheep were selling entirely on the basis of meat value, as they yielded comparatively little wool. However, the disparity in prices between the two was entirely too large, either from a meat or a by-product basis. While most of the fat ewes offered were nearing the age limit of usefulness, yet they were fat, yielded excellent pelts and were suitable for the general mutton trade. A good many fat ewes sold at \$6.50 to \$7.00 at the low point, and best offerings brought \$7.50 to \$7.75. A moderate rally occurred on the wind up of the month, and final quotations were \$7.00 to \$8.25. Clipped wethers are bringing \$8.50 to \$10.00, and they are higher than the low point of the month, but relatively low compared with lambs. The bulk

of the sheep came from Texas and adjoining states. After the middle of the month California shipments decreased materially, compared with the first half of the month and the latter half of May.

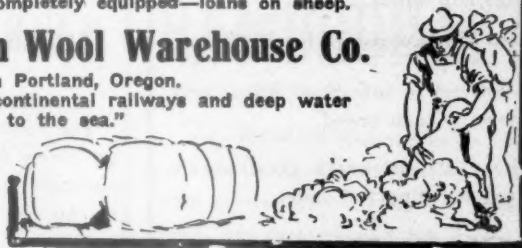
Lamb prices during the month were forced down \$2 a hundred pounds, and while the market is slightly above the low point, it is in a position where liberal receipts will start another decline. There is not the demand that prevailed

**From Ranch to Warehouse**

Wool is yours—consign it like wheat.
Shortest haul—Sales enhanced by modern baling—classing—grading.
Largest and most completely equipped—loans on sheep.

Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Co.

North Portland, Oregon.
"Served by five transcontinental railways and deep water to the sea."

**Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co.**

Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers—Utah and Idaho.

Buying in huge quantities and carrying large stocks at locations convenient to you in our many Branch stores, enables us to give you economical and most excellent service. - - - Come in or write us.

Sheep Camps, Wagon Gears, Stewart Stoves, Stewart Power and Hand Sheep Shearing Machinery, Black Leaf and Sulphur Dip, Kemps and Acme Branding Fluids, Camp and Herders General Equipment, Wool Bags, Twine, Etc.

Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co. UTAH IDAHO

District offices at Salt Lake—Idaho Falls—Twin Falls

American Falls—American Fork—Ashton—Arco—Afton—Burley—Beaver—Brigham—Bancroft—Buhl—Blackfoot—Coalville—Castledale—Downey—Delta—Driggs—Ephraim—Garland—Gooding—Gunnison—Hollister—Jerome—Julesburg—Kamas—Laramie—Layton—Logan—Mojave—Montpelier—Mt. Pleasant—Nephi—Ogden—Panguitch—Parker—Preston—Price—Richfield—Rexburg—Roosevelt—St. Anthony—Spanish Fork—St. George—Tropic—Twin Falls—Vernal—Wells—Yukon

Lincolns For Sale

150 head Pure Blooded Lincoln Ewes for sale cheap, and 50 head of Lincoln Bucks, all for \$25 per head.

C. L. VALSARCE
Brigham City, Utah

Lincolns--RAMS--Hampshires

I have for sale this season 350 Lincoln Range Rams both yearlings and lambs.

Also 350 Hampshire Range Rams.

I will sell a few Stud Rams and Ewes of each breed.

These are all extra good sheep sired by imported rams.

Chas. Howland
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

Lincolns Cotswolds RAMS

We are offering one car of Lincoln Ewes from one to three years old, both imported and home bred. Also Lincoln and Cotswold Stud Rams.

Also one carload of Lincoln and Cotswold Range Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, Ontario, Canada

a year ago, and the outlet for ovine meat is held in check by retail dealers' insistence on maintaining their prices in the face of lower wholesale prices. Consumers are sticking to a small meat diet because of the high prices exacted. Fat lambs are quoted at \$14.50 to \$16.75, and it takes choice grades to bring above \$16.25.

The bulk of the month's arrivals came from Texas, Arizona and California, and adjoining states, and July supplies will be lighter from those sections. The month's receipts were 142,500, compared with 117,267 in June, 1918, and 106,989 in the same month, 1917. In June, 1914, 1913 and 1911, receipts were 145,000, 161,000 and 163,000.

SHEEP CONSISTENT MONEY MAKERS

The cattle, hog or horseman who can go three to five years in his line of business and make money each year, is an exception. His profits may bounce up big one year and the following year there is a loss, but the sheepman who uses his talents makes good. J. O. Samuls of Livingston County, Missouri, says that in the past eleven years he has been handling sheep, he has made money on them each year. In June he marketed March lambs that brought \$11.90 a head. The ewes that raised these lambs produced a fleece that brought \$3.90, or a total yield per ewe of \$15.80. The expense of handling them was small. During the fall and early winter the ewes ran on grass and wheat pasturage, during severe weather they had some rough feed and each ewe raised a lamb. C. M. P.

METHODS OF HANDLING STOCK AT NEW YORK AND JERSEY CITY

New York, N. Y.—Owing to New York being located on an island, with the North river on one side and the East river on the other and the packing houses located at several different parts of the city and some distance from the yards, it is necessary to de-

liver a large percentage of live stock by lighters from the yards to the slaughter houses. The lighters are drawn by tugs as they are equipped

COTSWOLDS

B. A. McCOY,
Filer, Ida.

Breeder of

Cotswold Sheep

Rams for sale, sired by the best imported rams I could buy.

Cotswold and Lincoln Ewes FOR SALE

225 head full-blooded Cotswold ewes, 2 years old.
100 head full-blooded Lincoln Ewes, 2 years old.
30 head of full-blooded Cotswold Rams, 2 years old.
Also Cotswold or Lincoln Ram Lambs.

THOS. P. CARNES,
North Fork, Idaho.

Montana Breeding Ewes For Sale

Yearlings priced right. Cross-bred, Delaine-Cotswold, thrifty bred, Delaine, Cotswold, thrifty and in good condition, averaged 10½ pounds of wool per head that sold for 61 cents per pound f. o. b. cars, Ingomar. Wire or write owner—

G. SENDE - Ingomar, Mont.

DYERS
BEST BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CATTLE
HOGS AND SHEEP STOCK YARDS-OMAHA
DROS & CO

with power. This lightering service is included without extra freight charges on all carloads of live stock destined either to New York or Jersey City. The yards at Jersey City are built very largely over filled in land, with the exception of a part of the yard built over the North river. The land covered by both these yards has a very high valuation. The yards are owned by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads, respectively, and are leased to the stock yards companies operating them. All live stock shipped to these markets is killed here, there being no stocker or feeder markets and no stock are shipped out. The Jersey City stock yards company operates these abattoirs in its yards, one for cattle, one for calves and sheep, and one for hogs and any butcher may kill at these abattoirs by paying the regular fee per head for the privilege. The yards company rent small offices and cooler space to those desiring same. These offices are located near the abattoirs. It is not unusual to see eight or ten different butchers killing calves or sheep at one time in the same plant. In addition, the company also operates a rendering plant and removes dead stock from the yards.

PROHIBITION WILL HELP

The closing of the booze traffic on July 1 should result in a material increase in the consumption of meat and in the demand for woolen clothing. The men who were spending their wages for booze and there were millions of them, will now be able to buy meat for themselves and their families. The same will be true of clothing. The average male wage earner receives enough wages to enable him to dress as well as a millionaire if he desires to do so. The writer has lived in three states at the time they went dry and in every one of them business conditions have improved. Prohibition may turn out to be the panacea for the surplus of meat we now have.

Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26 to 29.

Idaho HAMPSHIRE

I have for sale 125 purebred, heavy-wooled and big-bodied Hampshire Ram Lambs—most of them sired by imported rams.

I also offer 90 Hampshire yearling rams of the same type and 200 Hampshire ewes. These sheep range in the Sawtooth mountains near Ketchum.

John R. Spencer
WENDELL, IDAHO

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP



I offer for sale 100 head of Purebred Yearling Hampshire Range Rams. Also some very choice Stud Rams.

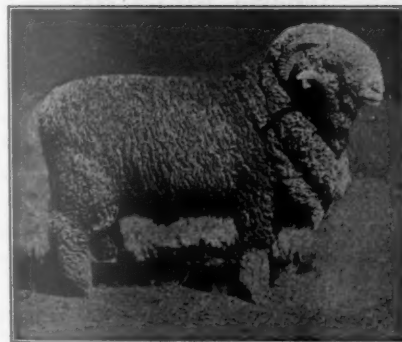
J. J. CRANER,
Corinne, Utah.



FOR 1919 I OFFER.

200 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Ewes
300 Registered Rambouillet Yearling Rams
100 Pure Bred Rambouillet Yearling Rams
5 Black Registered Foreheron Stallions,
two and three years old.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

OMAHA, JULY 5, 1919

Receipts of sheep and lambs last month were 174,000 head, the largest on record for any June, but the six months' receipts have been 65,000 smaller than for the corresponding six months last year. Much of the increase in receipts last month was due to the prevailing drouth throughout the Northwest.

Prices have naturally worked lower and on lambs the decline last month was \$1.25@1.50. Best spring lambs are now selling at \$16.00@17.00 and they sold up to \$18.50 a month ago. Aged stock has shown even more decline than the lambs, the drop for the month amounting to \$2.00@2.50. The demand has been very good, considering the heavy receipts.

Business in feeder sheep and lambs showed considerable life during the month and the June output was 28,200 head as compared with shipments of 16,758 head in June, 1918. Iowa was the big buyer. Demand for feeders is opening up in lively fashion and with

anything like the corn crop that is in prospect, the movement should be heavy this summer and fall. Most of the feeder lambs are selling around \$12.00@12.50 or fully \$2 lower than a year ago.

Should the prevailing dry weather in the West force excessive supplies of range stock on the market, it is practically certain that values will seek still lower levels although the demand for mutton is healthy and indications are that the call for feeders will be fully as great as last year if not greater.

DILLON WOOL SELLS.

Two million pounds of wool have been sold by Beaverhead County, Montana, sheep men to agents of Hallowell, Jones & Donald of Boston and the American Woolen Mills. The prices paid for Beaverhead county wool range from 50c to 56c, the highest prices being paid for the fine, medium and half blood wool. Last year it was a coarse staple wool that brought the high figures, as the coarser wool was used by

the government for the making of army coating and blankets. Last year the Beaverhead clip exceeded three million pounds. It will be somewhat smaller this year, due to the fact that a few of the larger outfits have gone out of business, or will do their shearing in Idaho.—L. S.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION

The prevalence of scabies in some sections of the West constitutes a menace to progress of the sheep industry.

The National Wool Growers Association asked the Bureau of Animal Industry to place more inspectors in the field to look after this situation, but it developed that the funds available for this work were insufficient to permit this. President Hagenbarth therefore went to Washington and urged an increase in the appropriation and succeeded in getting an increase of \$50,000.

Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26 to 29.

LICE KILLS ALL SCAB MITES 3 SHEEP TICKS

Why use different dips for Scabies, Lice and Sheep Ticks?

"BLACK LEAF 40"
KILLS ALL THREE
Officially permitted by
Government and
recommended by State
Officials
NO INJURY TO CATTLE, SHEEP, OR WOOL

"BLACK LEAF 40" IS A NICOTINE DIP

M'd by The Kentucky Tobacco Product Co., Louisville, Ky.

Quality Products

are certain to give satisfaction when put to the test

"Hardware Brand" Harness, Saddles and Horse Collars

are Super-quality and are manufactured by us,
expressly for the Inter-Mountain Trade. In-
sist on your Dealer furnishing you with them.

Salt Lake City, Utah

The Salt Lake
Hardware Co.

Pocatello, Idaho

Rambouillets---RAMS---Crossbreds

You hear about the heavy-wooled Oregon ewe—admittedly the best range ewe in America. More Oregon sheep are sired by our rams than those of any other breeder. For more than 30 years this flock has stood the test of range sheep breeders for the most wool and mutton. We are today better able to furnish wool and mutton Rambouillets than ever before. We offer several hundred to select from.

We also offer a large number of Lincoln-Rambouillet yearling Range Rams.

Everything range raised.



A Group of Our Range-Raised Rambouillets.

Cunningham Sheep & Land Co. Pilot Rock
OREGON

C. W. CASE

H. H. SCHILDMAN

Case & Schildman

FILER, IDAHO

Breeders and Dealers in

PURE BRED *and* RANGE SHEEP

We offer for Fall Delivery
**800 Head of Pure
Bred Range Rams**
and can furnish Hampshires,
Shropshires, Lincolns and Pan-
mas at prices that will interest
any one desiring strictly Pure
Bred Rams for breeding purposes

Write Us For Information

THIRD ANNUAL

Washington State Fair

Ram Sale

Yakima, Washington

Under Auspices of Washington State Fair and
Washington Wool Growers Association

SEPTEMBER 16 and 17, 1919

Service For Sheepmen

Not a Single Objection has been raised as to breed-
ing capacity of sheep sold at previous sales.

1200 Rams and Ewes

The best in American-Bred Sheep
Stud Rams, Range Rams, Registered Ewes
Rambouillets, Oxfords, Lincolns, Hampshires, Cots-
wolds, Crossbreds, Romneys, Shropshires

Entry blank rules and regulations can now be had
upon application to the manager

WILLIAM HISLOP

UNION STOCK YARDS

Spokane, Wash.

SHEEP STILL ATTRACTIVE

W. M. Auckland of Denver, one of the most progressive sheepmen of Colorado, a few years ago, visited the Kansas City sheep barn June 20, and his remark was: "Sheep never lose their attractiveness for me, for my happiest days were spent with them on the range."

Early in 1918, Mr. Auckland sold out his big sheep-feeding plant and irrigated farm at Olney Springs, Colorado, said to be one of the best equipped plants in the country. This ranch and plant were the outgrowth of Mr. Auckland's faith in the sheep business. He located in Colorado in an early day, and from time to time enlarged his land holdings, making his money by feeding sheep. He had his own alfalfa mill, large barns lighted by electricity, and bears the record of having put more tops on the Kansas City Market than any other man. He never marketed half-fat lambs.

After Mr. Auckland sold his ranch, he spent a few months in California, and established his residence in Denver. His visit to the local yards was just to remind him of old days, as he passed through on his way to Excelsior Springs, Missouri. C. M. P.

FORMS CLOSE

Often we receive data for the National Wool Grower after it has gone to press. All of our readers should understand that we go to press on the fifth of each month, and copy must be received before that date.

WESTERN EWES PAY WELL

Late in June, G. F. Hoffman of Lafayette County, Missouri, sold on the Kansas City Market, fifty-three lambs raised by forty-three ewes that brought \$11.80 each. Each ewe sheared \$3.60 in wool, making \$18.37 to the credit of each ewe in less than a year's time. The ewes, Western bred, were bought on the Kansas City yards last fall for \$10.55 each. They are good for another year. C. M. P.

J.Y. Rich Live Stock Co.

402 KEARNS BUILDING PHONE WASATCH 6817
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

McCORNICK & CO., Bankers

Salt Lake City.

We are especially well equipped to
handle accounts of Western Stockmen.
Advances made on sheep and wool.

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C. W. Whitley, Vice-President.
R. L. Conely, Assistant Cashier.

L. B. McCornick, Vice-President.
M. H. Sowles, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.
S. G. Saville, Asst. Cashier.



The National City Bank member
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are
invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

JAMES PINGREE, President

FRANK PINGREE, Cashier
W. S. GOODART, Asst. Cashier

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

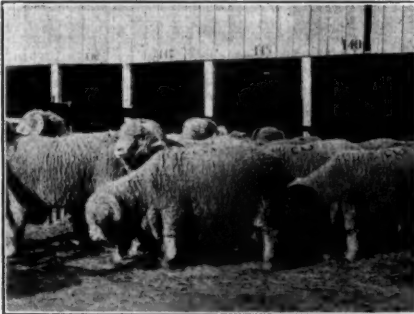
Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen
Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

**THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER
STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND
OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY
LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.**

Delaines



Our Type

**We offer for this season
100 Registered Delaine
Yearling Rams.**

**20 Registered 2-year-old
Rams and 200 unregis-
tered Pure-bred Year-
lings.**

These are similar to our Rams that created so much favorable comment at the Salt Lake Sale last year. They carry heavy fleeces with plenty of oil and long white staple.

**J. E. Smith
Livestock Co.**

Pilot Rocks or Meacham.
Oregon.

MONTANA HAS BEEN HARD HIT

Conditions in Montana were desperate early in July and writing from Dillon, J. E. Morse said: "Hay is from one-third to one-half a crop, the range never had a chance to produce feed as we have had no rain in three months and it looks as though it will be necessary to ship out 50 per cent of our sheep holdings, apprehension existing that a car shortage will develop when the rush sets in. We are confronted with a \$25 hay bill and are concerned about an outlet for our thin lambs as Idaho, which usually take a considerable percentage of our crop, is in little better condition and without feed, will be out of the market for thin lambs. Some contracting of fat lambs has been done at \$10.00@11.00, but feeders are ignored. Yearling ewes have been contracted at \$11.50@12.50 for delivery October, when they will weigh about ninety-five pounds. We intend to hold as long as possible, but a heavy

movement is probable late in July or early in September."

Wyoming is in about the same condition as Montana. Rain would furnish temporary relief but it is now too late to provide winter feed. Liquidation by the Northwest this season will necessitate restocking when favorable conditions return.
J. E. P.

SHEEP ON FOREST

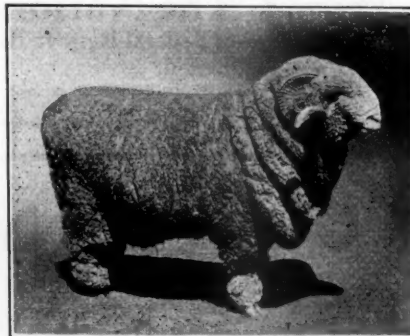
All sheep permitted on the Fremont National Forest, the headquarters of which are at Lakeview, Oregon, have entered the summer allotments. The grazing season on this forest is from June 15 to October 15, and the fee per head for this period is 12 cents.

A total of sixty-eight permits, covering 85,649 head of sheep, has been issued for the summer grazing season. Lambing permits covered 18,810 head.

All stock entered the range in good condition, and the feed is exceptionally fine. Precipitation for the past two months has been below average, however, and good rains are hoped for and expected soon.
D. F. B.

MAY HANDLE HIDES

The prices being paid for sheep pelts in Western states, we believe, is below the level justified by the Eastern market. The National Wool Growers Association is now looking into the hide question and, if its findings justify it, arrangements may be made by which the association will collect sheep pelts and sell them in large lots. This will be done in an effort to get our members the full value of these pelts.



"SAN PETER"

at head of W. D. Candland's flock
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
400 Rams for 1919.

Pure Bred Sheep Business

FOR SALE—One-half interest in an established and paying Stud Sheep Farm in Central Wyoming.

This is an exceptional opportunity for the right man.

Inquire of National Wool Grower.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

MONTANA RAMBOUILLETS

FOR SALE

700 yearling Rambouillet rams; pure bred, but not registered; big boned, well woolled and range raised.

Also 300 yearling registered Rambouillet rams.

For particulars write Montana Livestock Commission Company, Rooms 3 and 4, Telephone Block, Dillon, Montana.

SHEEP OUTFIT SOLD

A deal of considerable importance was recently consummated in southern Idaho. James Telford of Minidoka selling out to David Brockie of Carey. The deal included 2,800 acres of range on Fish Creek, 5,000 ewes, with the wool and lambs, 200 cattle, and other personal property. The consideration was \$200,000. E. R. M.

SILAGE KEEPS WELL.

A silo was recently opened up in Australia that had been filled with corn in April, 1909, just ten years ago. It is reported that the silage was in excellent condition, and was eaten by stock with great relish. If silage has sufficient weight on it there is no reason why it should not keep indefinitely, as this instance shows.

GOOD YEARLINGS

Topping the Chicago market late in June, five cars of sheep belonging to

the Yakima Sheep Company of Yakima, Washington, brought \$13.50 per hundred for ewes averaging ninety-one pounds each, and \$12.25 per hundred for wethers averaging 101 pounds. The animals were part of a shipment of

twenty-seven carloads made early in June. The Ballard Sheep Company sold 2,000 yearling wethers averaging 102 pounds per head, at a Chicago price, netting \$10 per head at Yakima. G. N. A.

Oldsmobile ECONOMY Truck

The Fastest Selling Truck In Utah

A. E. Tourssen has disposed of 90 Oldsmobile Economy Trucks in 90 days.

It is an all-around duty truck, making speed trips with capacity loads at low cost. Built to stand hard usage. Rides easily on rough roads. It is

The Ideal Truck For Ranchmen

Furnished with body types suitable to the woolgrower's needs on farm and range. Equipped with 35x5 Goodyear Cord Tires, Electric Lighting and Starting—distinctive Oldsmobile features. Let us show you one of these great economy trucks.

A. E. TOURSSEN

445-9 South Main Street

Salt Lake City

Wasatch 2858



Cooper's Fluid for dipping sheep and goats is superior to all other Fluid Dips. It is death to all parasites and does not stain the wool, but exercises a most beneficial effect upon it.

Advantages

PURITY. Freedom from tarry impurities.

HIGH CONCENTRATION. Goes further than others. 1-120 for Tick Dipping.

UNIFORM STRENGTH. Guaranteed under Insecticide Act of 1910.

EASY TO USE. Simply mix with water.

THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT.

NO OBJECTIONABLE ODOR.

BENEFICIAL TO ALL LIVE STOCK.

WILL NOT STAIN WOOL OR CLOTHING.

NON-POISONOUS. NON-INJURIOUS.

Ask Your Dealer or Write—

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago

REPRESENTATIVES

BILLINGS
W. H. Sparr
Stapleton Building

SALT LAKE CITY
Chas. F. Wiggs
224 So. West Temple Street

ALBUQUERQUE
James Stagg
102 N. 3rd St.



KRESO DIP No. 1

(Standardized)

**KILLS SHEEP TICKS
and other parasites.**

For the treatment of sheep scab, mange, ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches and common skin troubles.

**A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
ANIMAL OR FLEECE.**

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

**Kreso Dip No. 1 is for Sale
by All Druggists.**

Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

Animal Industry Department of

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.**

**Kreso Dip No. 1
Blacklegoids
Germ-Free Blackleg
Vaccine (Aggrassin)
Anthraxoids
Antianthrax Serum
Etc.**

CAN BE PROCURED
BY THE DRUG TRADE THROUGH

**SCHRAMM-JOHNSON
DRUGS**

63-65 So. West Temple St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HEALTHY DEMAND FOR LAMB

High-priced beef and pork has been responsible for a healthy lamb trade. The public, for some reason or other, has been buying that meat generously. "I wish we could eliminate the term 'mutton' said Robert Matheson, the Swift expert. It has a sinister sound and seems to have acquired an opprobrious reputation."

Restaurant men and retailers all re-

port a healthy demand for lamb, especially in the shape of chops and stews. "But we can't use the fat stuff," said one of them.

There can be little doubt that vigorous prosecution of the "eat more lamb" campaign will produce results. But the fat stuff! B-r-r-r!

SOUTH BUYING BREEDING EWES

Kentucky entered the market for breeding ewes early this season, buying yearlings freely at \$12.00@13.50. Inquiry, stimulated by the high wool market is coming voluminously from Michigan, New York and Wisconsin. Settlers are going into the cut-over sections of the Badger State by the thousand, prompting Frank Kleinheinz of the Wisconsin Agricultural College to make an active campaign for sheep husbandry.

Southern Illinois and Missouri are in the market for yearling ewes, but are waiting in expectation that drouth in the West will dislodge a lot of stuff, affording an opportunity to sit in at a bargain sale.

J. E. P.

FEEDER DEMAND PICKS UP

July developed a healthy feeder demand at Chicago and Omaha, indications being that the cornbelt states will be free purchasers at \$12.00@13.50. Commission houses are getting voluminous inquiry, as feed is abundant and lambs will put on cheap gains this side of November.

IDAHO LAMBS LIGHT

A fair-sized run of Idaho lambs has been on since the latter part of June. An examination of the weights shows that many light lambs are being shipped weighing around fifty-two pounds, and selling at 12 to 13 cents. The shipment of these feeder lambs at this early date indicates a dry range and a desire to clean up before it gets worse.

Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 26 to 29.

Second Annual National Western Ram Sale

National Amphitheatre
Union Stock Yards
DENVER - COLO.

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1919

Announcement

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the fact that entries for the Second Annual NATIONAL WESTERN RAM SALE are being received. Entries close on August 1, 1919, and the sale will open on September 30.

The sale last year in September was a complete success and at the urgent request of many flockmasters this sale will be made a regular annual event hereafter. The association solicits pure-bred and registered sheep of all breeds. It is not quantity that is wanted so much at this sale as quality. The association reserves the right to refuse all entries that are not of sufficient quality to enable the association to recommend them for breeding purposes.

There is a good demand throughout the West for small flocks of well-bred sheep and consignors will find a good class of buyers for pure-bred flock ewes and registered ewes.

Sheep offered at this sale will be offered without reservation and sold to the highest bidder for cash. Consignors may, if they wish, place an upset price upon any of their offerings, but in all such instances the buyers will be notified of the fact.

The association will conduct a liberal advertising campaign to insure the attendance of buyers. In order to enable the management to give proper publicity breeders are urged to enter as early as possible.

For further information and entry blanks address the Manager,

Western Stock Show Ass'n.

FRED P. JOHNSON, Manager.

GOOD ROADS ASSURED LAKE COUNTY, OREGON

Lake County is assured of two state highways—from Lakeview to the Klamath County line on the Lakeview-Klamath Falls road; and from New Pine Creek to the line between Lake and Deschutes counties on the New Pine Creek-Bend road.

At the special election held June 3 the proposition of bonding the county in the sum of \$200,000 for the purpose of building permanent roads was carried by an overwhelming majority. Even those precincts located at some distance from the proposed highways, and from which much opposition was expected, returned majorities in favor of the issue. In Lakeview the vote stood 387 for, to 17 against. Sheep owners of the county were without exception in favor of the issue.

Bonds will now be issued and marketed. Lake County does not owe a single dollar, and with an assessed valuation of about \$13,000,000 the investment is certainly an inviting one, and an active demand for them is assured.

The appropriation of \$200,000 by the county will bring an equal amount from the state and \$400,000 additional from the Forest Service and Post Road Aid funds, or a grand total of \$800,000.

The routes are now being surveyed, and construction work will probably be commenced early this fall.

D. F. B.

58c IN IDAHO.

The highest price that we know of being paid for any Idaho wool this year is 58c paid for some fine wool in northeastern Idaho. This wool was taken from some fine wool lambs purchased in northern Montana, and fed in the vicinity of Idaho Falls. The market for fat lambs did not justify their slaughter, so after feeding them all winter, their owner turned them on the range, determined to carry them over. They carried very long staple Merino wool, and just the kind that is needed this year. The clip was purchased by Hallowell, Jones & Donald, at 58c.

Salt Lake Live Stock Commission Co.

North Salt Lake
Salt Lake Union Stock Yards
We Buy and Sell Cattle, Sheep and Hogs
If you want the highest prices, see us.

Electric Light and Power on the Ranch

Your Own Plant — Runs Itself.

(Just use the light or power—the plant will do the rest.) Sizes according to your needs.

Ask Us About Your Problem

**CAPITAL
ELECTRIC
CO.**

23 West First South St.
Salt Lake City
Utah

Utah-Idaho Live Stock Loan Co. LIVE STOCK LOANS

Telephone Was. 6554

1025-6 Kearns Bldg.

Salt Lake City, Utah

MONEY TO LOAN ON CATTLE and SHEEP
Application blanks will be sent upon request.

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS			
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W. S. McCormick	Thomas Austin	L. B. McCormick	J. Y. Rich
J. B. Kerr, Manager			F. K. Butler, Secretary

FOR SHEEP DIPPING AT A PROFIT

Use Kreso Dip No. 1

NON-POISONOUS—NOT INJURIOUS. Instead of injuring the fleece, as is often the case with lime and sulphur, it has a beneficial effect—cleansing and stimulating. KRESO DIP insures a BETTER and MORE PROFITABLE CROP OF WOOL, as well as improving the health of your sheep. USE KRESO DIP FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND CATTLE

—Write us for free booklet and prices.

**SCHRAMM-JOHNSON
DRUGS**

5 Busy Stores

Salt Lake City



"62"—For whom I paid \$6,200 at Salt Lake Ram Sale.

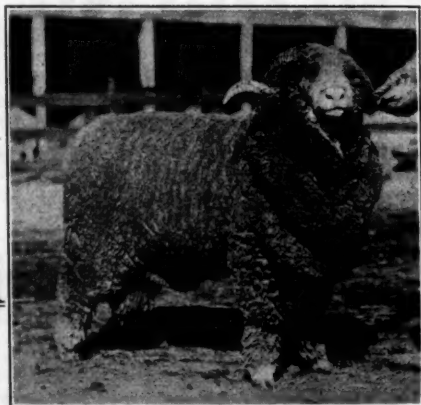
RAMBOUILLETS

The photos in this advertisement show two of my stud rams. "62" is the ram for which I paid \$6,200 at the Salt Lake Sale, and "John Bill" is his half brother. All of my rams are of this type—my ewes are their equal in size and quality.

FOR 1919 I OFFER

**1300 Rambouillet Range
Rams and 100 Rambouillet
Stud Rams**

C. N. STILLMAN
SIGURD, UTAH



"John Bill," the mate to "62."

C. H. Shurte, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

The Knollin Sheep Commission Company

CHICAGO,
Illinois.

Incorporated \$50,000.00
(fully paid up)

OMAHA,
Nebraska.



Above photo of a load of spring lambs sold for

R. A. Catton, White Pigeon, Michigan.

April 18th, 1919, to Swift & Company, at 25c. a lb., a

Record Price on Spring Lambs.

The Range season will open earlier than usual. Get in touch with us regarding markets. It is to your interest to ship your sheep and lambs to us. Every salesman a stockholder—Office force stockholders—Prompt remittances—Experienced Salesmen—Responsibility. Write us—Wire us—Phone us. If you don't ship to us, we both lose.

The Knollin Sheep Commission Company

CHICAGO, ILL.

OMAHA, NEBR.

IDAHO RESOLUTIONS

Pursuant to a call issued by Hugh Sproat, President of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association, members of the executive committees of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association and the Idaho Horse and Cattle Growers Association met in joint conference at the headquarters of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association in Boise, Idaho, on this date, for the purpose of considering the public lands classification question in Idaho and other western states, preparatory to a meeting to be held in Salt Lake City on July 21, 1919.

After the purpose of the meeting was announced by the president of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association, a motion was made, seconded and carried that Mr. Sproat act as chairman of the joint conference, whereupon Mr. Sproat took the chair and Les Dillingham was elected secretary.

The chairman then presented Mr. Homer S. Fenn, former chief of grazing of the forest service, District No. 4, who addressed the assembly on the question to be considered. His remarks were listened to with great interest by those present.

Following Mr. Fenn's remarks, a general discussion of the grazing question on unoccupied and unappropriated public lands was had; whereupon a redraft of the Burquett-Kent bill with modifications was read. A discussion of other matters of interest to the livestock growers of the state followed, and a motion was made, seconded, and carried that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions covering the discussions and questions at hand. The chairman appointed Les Dillingham, R. P. Chattin and Nathan Ricks.

Adjournment was taken until five o'clock to give the resolution committee time to perform its labors. Upon reconvening at five o'clock the resolution committee reported as follows:

To the executive officers of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association and the Idaho Horse and Cattle Growers Association, in joint convention assembled in Boise, Idaho, on June 7, 1919:

We your committee on resolutions respectfully report as follows:

RESOLUTION I.

Whereas, the failure of Congress to enact proper legislation looking to the classification and designation of lands primarily suited to agriculture and those adapted to the production of live stock, has resulted in inestimable hardships, privations and sacrifices to homestead settlers as well as to those engaged in the live stock industry, and

Whereas, grazing on the public lands produces a very considerable proportion of the meat supply, and

Whereas, the present uncontrolled method of grazing stock on the public domain results in the gradual destruction of the range, and therefore diminishes the meat supply, and

Whereas, it is deemed for the best interest of our stockgrowers and also for the best interest of future homesteaders that the federal government classify the remaining unoccupied and unapportioned public lands, designate those best suited to agriculture and those most valuable for live stock production, and assume control of grazing lands, and supervise and administer all stock driveways.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers Association and the Idaho Woolgrowers Association, in joint conference assembled in Boise, Idaho, on this the 7th day of June, 1919, recommend the passage of the Kent bill with modifications made therein.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Whereas, Great good and needed development would come to the people of the United States, through the enactment of the proposed Lane appropriation bill for the reclamation of unused and unutilized arid lands and other lands susceptible of agricultural development, thus providing homes for returned soldiers and others.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers Association, in joint conference assembled in Boise, Idaho, on this the 7th day of June, 1919, that these organizations do hereby jointly endorse such legislation without qualification and strongly urge the early enactment of the

HOME OF Sonora

You'll be proud to own this wonderful instrument. Its tone—pure, vibrant, rich and true—is matchless for beauty.



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Lane bill by the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Whereas, Senate bill No. 36, by Senator W. H. King of Utah, provides for the transfer of the U. S. Forest Service from the department of agriculture to the department of the interior, and

Whereas, the department of interior deals primarily with the title and disposition of public lands and the department of agriculture deals primarily with the use and development of lands, and

Whereas, the administration of the national forests involves a question of use and utilization of natural resources upon the lands within the national forests, and

Whereas, the administration of the national forests by the secretary of agriculture has proven eminently satisfactory to the live stock industry of the West.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Idaho Woolgrowers Association and the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers Association, in joint conference assembled in Boise, Idaho, on this the 7th day of June, 1919, that these associations to jointly hereby unalterably oppose the passage of the proposed bill and urge all stockmen to use their best efforts to defeat the said bill.

Whereas, the national forests constitute the key to the grazing lands in the western states, and

Whereas, the competent administration of said forests is of vital importance to the live stock industry, and

Whereas, many of the best informed and most competent officers of the forest service are leaving this department by reason of their salaries being wholly inadequate to the present high cost of living and entirely inconsistent with the service rendered,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers Association and the Idaho Woolgrowers Association, in joint conference assembled in Boise, Idaho, on this the 7th day of June, 1919, that we recommend an increase of salaries which will retain experienced men in positions in the forest service.

REVIEW OF LIVE CATTLE AND DRESSED BEEF SITUATION

Swift & Co.

Following a period of high prices there has been in the last two months a large decrease in the price of live cattle.

The decline resulted from an oversupply and under-demand in the market for dressed beef, more extensive and of longer duration than any heretofore experienced in the trade.

Because of this condition the packers have been able to move beef into consumption only through reductions in price.

It will be well to bear in mind that from January to April, 1919, live cattle prices were the highest in the history of the business, the record being made during the week ending March 22nd, when choice corn-fed steers sold for \$20.40 per hundred pounds at Chicago.

During this time the receipts of live cattle at ten principal western markets show a decrease of 319,312 head, or 7.6 per cent, compared with same period last year, while May, 1919, receipts were one per cent greater than May, 1918.

What has happened in May is well described by the United States Bureau of Markets which announced on May 31 that "choice steers" which sold for "\$17.00 to \$20.40" per hundred pounds in March brought only "\$14.75 to \$17.00" in May. They show also that the corresponding wholesale price of dressed beef was "26.00 to \$29.00" per hundred pounds in March, and only "\$22.50 to \$24.00" in May. The fall in live cattle prices was from "\$2.25 to \$3.40" per hundred pounds; in dressed beef values "\$3.50 to \$5.00."

Swift & Company's records show a similar decline in the company's average selling price on dressed beef (all grades) in the principal cities during the past ten weeks—this decrease ranging from \$3.39 to \$5.31 per hundred pounds.

A more recent report issued by the Bureau of Markets on June 10 shows that during the period from May 2 to June 6, dressed beef prices dropped more rapidly than the prices

of live cattle. This report shows that the drop in prices of all grades of live cattle was from "75 cents to \$3.75" per cwt. while dressed beef of all grades dropped from "\$3.00 to \$9.00" per cwt. on eastern markets.

The two principal reasons for the decline in live cattle and wholesale beef prices are (1) the increase in the supply of dressed beef, caused by the discontinuance of the outlets that were formerly provided by supplying the United States government and the Allies, and (2) a decrease in domestic demand as an outgrowth of conservation propaganda.

Considerable quantities of the beef from cattle slaughtered during the first few months of 1918 were frozen for shipment overseas, or chilled for the cantonments in the United States, and commencing about May, 1918, and continuing monthly throughout the year, the United States Food Administration placed orders with American packers for from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of beef per month which was shipped for the use of the United States and the Allies.

But owing to the ending of the war, practically all dressed beef from this year's killing has been sold on the domestic market, resulting, so far as Swift & Company is concerned, in approximately 20,000,000 pounds more beef to be sold through domestic channels during May this year than last. Taking all packers this would probably amount to 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds increase in supply for May this year for domestic consumption.

Prospects for June are about the same. Therefore, until the domestic demand can be increased, there will be a surplus of dressed beef on the United States market.

Swift & Company's shipments of dressed beef for domestic trade during the past four weeks show an increase of 24 to 43 per cent over the same period a year ago, as shown in the following table:

	Week ending June 7	Week ending June 14
1918	11,041,000	12,859,000
1919	15,612,000	16,000,000

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J. LLOYD COATES

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COATES BROTHERS

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127 Market Street, Philadelphia

Solicit consignments and offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading.



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—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

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SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

EVERY WOOL GROWER NEEDS AN ATTRACTIVE LETTER HEAD

WE PRINT THE

National Wool Grower

THAT IS A SAMPLE OF OUR WORK

We will furnish a nice half tone and get you up an attractive letter head and envelope. It will help your business.

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Western Live Stock Loan Co.

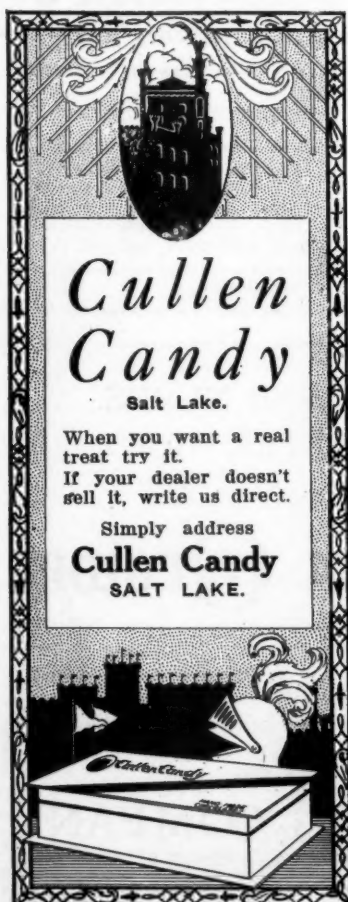
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Vice President and Manager

Live Stock Loans Made Promptly

This is one of the strongest organizations in the West, the personnel of the officers and stockholders being men widely known and prominently identified with stock raising.

Good service, courtesy and helpfulness.

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Candy**
Salt Lake.

When you want a real treat try it.
If your dealer doesn't sell it, write us direct.

Simply address
Cullen Candy
SALT LAKE.

Increase, Amt..	4,571,000	3,141,000
cent	43%	24%

Voluntary conservation of meat and other food products, which became a patriotic duty during the war, has to a certain extent become a habit, especially among the trade accustomed to choice beef. We think the people of this country are still conserving in the use of beef for three reasons:

First, because the war-time propaganda, urging conservation of food stuffs, has never officially been canceled.

FINDLAY'S

Shower Spray Dipping Plants

ASCENDING
DESCENDING
TRANSVERSE

Estimates given on application for construction of these plants in any part of U. S. A.

Plants should be built this fall for next season's operation.

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Second, because war-time prices made it necessary for many families to economize. This meant in many cases a material decrease in the demand for beef at previous prices.

Third, because apparently many people believe that by abstaining from beef now a supply will be made available which is sorely needed by European countries.

The last, we think is a wrong conception, because very few refrigerated boats are available to transport this beef to Europe. The refrigerated boats, which, during the war, were carrying beef from the United States to England and the continent, were boats brought into this service from South American and Australian trade. These have been returned, generally speaking, to their regular routes, and there is, therefore, very limited space in which to ship beef from the United States to Europe. This does not apply to pork, which is cured and does not require refrigerated space.

During each of the five months from January through May, Swift & Company's business on dressed beef shows substantial losses. Live cattle have been bringing relatively such high prices that in order to sell the dressed beef it had to be sold on the market at a loss to the packer, after giving full credit for hides, fats, and by-products. In other words, the market price for dressed beef was not high enough to give Swift & Company a profit, or even allow the company to break even, on their beef business.

The government report of May 31, mentioned above, also states that current prices for packer hides at Chicago average about 38 cents per pound for cows, and 41 cents for steers, representing an increase of about 14 cents and 11 cents respectively over April. Swift & Company's records confirm this statement.

This recent advance in hide and by-product prices explains why the values of live cattle have not gone down as rapidly as the price of dressed beef. Except for this advance in hides and fat, cattle would have sold lower, or the packer's loss would have been much heavier.

MORE "LEAVE" FOR HOMESTEADERS

By the act of February 25, 1919, the following clause is inserted in the Homestead Law by Congress: "Provided, that the register and receiver of any local land office, under rules and regulations made by the commissioner of the general land office may, upon proper showing, upon application of the homesteader, and only for climatic conditions, which makes residence on the homestead for seven months in each year a hardship, reduce the term of residence to not more than six months in each year, over a period of four years, or to not more than five months each year over a period of five years, but the total residence required shall in no event exceed twenty-five months, not less than five of which shall be in each year; proof to be made within five years after entry."

The above will be of interest to the many sheep owners and employees who have homestead entries. D. F. B.

OPERATE ABATTOIR

The American vice consul at Cape Town reported, under date of March 4, 1919, to the department of state that a South African farmers' co-operative organization purposes to operate a steamship of 4,000 tons displacement equipped with abattoir facilities and for carrying chilled meats, fruits, and eggs, as well as general cargo. American ship builders have been asked to submit bids for its consideration. The report stated the purpose of this innovation as follows:

"In view of the high cost of constructing slaughter and freezing plants in various parts of South Africa at the present time, while the supply of animals in any particular section is inadequate to make such plants operate on a profitable basis, the inquirers desire a vessel that can proceed from port to port in South Africa, collect live stock which is to be slaughtered aboard, the vessel to be provided with the necessary equipment. The beef is to be dressed, stored, and chilled, and the by-products utilized in precisely

the same manner and under the same processes as are applied in the modern packing houses. As the weather conditions in South Africa are, as a rule, moderate, free use can be made of deck space under awnings for abattoir purposes.

"The whole of the cargo space is to be divided into compartments, equipped for chilling purposes, each compartment to be a separate unit so that they can be used for storing meat, fruit, eggs, etc.

"Besides refrigerated cargo, the

steamer will be required to carry other products such as wool, hides, grain, while return cargoes of manufactured products will also have to be carried.

"The vessel is to ply between Beira, Portuguese East Africa, and South African ports to London and other European and Mediterranean ports. As in many South African ports there are no docking accommodations, and vessels are loaded from barges, it is necessary that the ship be equipped with specially designed hoisting cages and gear."

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Your WOOL AND SHEEP PELTS are MORE VALUABLE to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Pulleries for you on commission, for you get the FULL VALUE of them. You KNOW what YOU have to PAY us and WE know what we are to receive for our SERVICES. There is no speculative margin. You get the FULL MARKET, we get our commission. Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are sold on the market like your Live Stock and you have found the commission way the BEST in that, WHY NOT in selling your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

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38% Protein and Fat. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.

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Salt, like every other commodity, is produced by different processes and in many different grades. CAPELL SALT is produced from the rich brines at Salduro—in the heart of the desert—and the process used ensures a clean, sanitary product with the minimum of moisture.

Repeat orders are the best evidence, of satisfied customers. Our books show that "once a user, always a booster." Put your salt requirements up to us. We CAN satisfy!

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Organized 1884. Share of Stock \$5.00.
No annual dues. 5900 stockholders.

proving the popularity of a breed that advertises itself. Won Sweepstakes on carlot at 1917 International Exposition and at the Denver Fat Stock Show in 1918 and 1919.

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Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,
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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

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Organized 1911 by Joe Wing and W. C. Coffey.

They knew then. We know now, and you will know tomorrow that the

ROMNEY IS THE FUTURE LEADER

The live breeders are getting in fast.

Full information from the Secretary.

703 Rose St., Lexington, Kentucky.

Mention the National Wool Grower

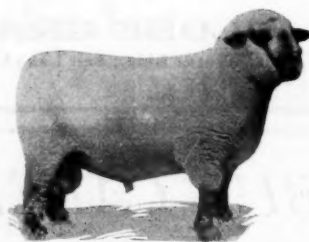
STOCK YARN CONVERTED INTO CLOTH.

Sixty-five tons of knitting yarn, originally purchased by the American Red Cross for the making of socks and sweaters for American soldiers, has been manufactured into 78,000 yards of cloth and 33,000 shawls fifty inches square and shipped abroad to help provide for the destitute war sufferers of Europe.

The shawls are especially heavy. The cloth consists of 50,000 yards, all wool, for blankets and heavy garments, and 28,000 yards eighty inches wide with a cotton warp.

In addition, the American Red Cross has since the first of the year, shipped 1,060,617 pounds of yarn and more than 22,500,000 yards of material for the making of garments—textiles valued at \$11,295,141, and including dress goods, cotton flannel, outing flannel, bathrobing, bleached and unbleached cotton, sateen, twill jeans andingham. Large quantities of buttons, hooks and eyes, thread, needles and similar accessories have also been shipped.

This material will be used in France or sent to Belgium, Poland and the



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
14 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Balkan states, where most needed, and will be fashioned into garments by the people who are to receive it.

It is estimated that the German invasion of France and Belgium alone made wanderers of 1,250,000 formerly happy country people, and Red Cross investigators have reported the need for clothing among these and other war sufferers as being more imperative than food.

CATTLE OUTLOOK POOR.

Billings, Mont.—John Clay, head of the well known Chicago commercial and banking firm of John Clay & Co., gave out an interview in this city recently, touching upon live stock conditions, in which he said:

"The fact that we have 10,000,000 more cattle in the United States than at the time we entered the war," said Mr. Clay, "will unquestionably bring about a reduction in prices. The law of supply and demand will apply in this instance as in all other marketable products, irrespective of 'packing house trust' talk. Cattle are bound to come down, and the reduction will follow as soon as range shipments begin.

"As to sheep, so long as the price of wool is maintained at its present high level, they will continue to be good property and can be handled at a profit by sheep raisers. Hogs are in remarkable demand, and the outlook is for a continuation of high prices for porkers. This demand seems to be universal and I regard the outlook for the hog business as most encouraging."—L. S.

MUST BUY BURROS

In sections of northern California the Forest Service has issued notice to sheepmen that next year they must equip their sheep outfits with burros, so that they can move their camps every day. This is a part of the program to conserve the range by eliminating the trampling incident to the continued use of camps. This order will exhaust the supply of burros in California, and make it necessary to import from New Mexico.